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THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1888.

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THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1888.

By GEORGE CLARIDGE DRUCE, *M.A., F.L.S.*

The following list gives the names of the members who forwarded specimens for distribution, and the number contributed by each :—

	Counted as Specimens.
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Miss R. F. Thompson	72
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The thanks of the Club are specially due to the following experts: Professor Fr. Crépin, *Rosæ;* Prof. Babington and Dr. Focke, *Rubi;* Abbé Strail, *Menthæ;* Professor Hackel, *Gramineæ;* Dr. F. Buchanan-White, *Salices;* Mr. F. J. Hanbury, *Hieracia;* Professor Haussknecht and Monsieur W. Barbey, *Epilobia;* Dr. Engler, *Saxifragæ;* Dr. Schönland, *Campanulæ;* Prof. Alfred Bennett, *Polygalæ.*

Besides the gentlemen mentioned above, the distributor has received assistance from many specially interested in British Botany; he believes the names of all these occur in the body of the Report. Mr. Arthur Bennett has been kind enough to indicate the new County records in the plants contributed, additional to 'Topographical Botany,' ed. 2.

118, High Street, Oxford, *June, 1889.*

Thalictrum minus, L., var. *dunense*, Dumort. Sandhills, Armadale, and Melvich, also near Betty Hill, Sutherland, July, 1888.—J. C. Melvill.

T. minus, L., var. *montanum*, Wallr. Piers Ghyll, Cumberland, August, 1888, altitude 2,500 feet.—H. E. Fox. "*T. flexuosum*, Bernh., non *T. minus*, L., which is *T. Kochii*, Fr., fide N. E. Brown."—Arth. Bennett.

Thalictrum minus, L., var. (*calcareum*, Jord.). Ben Bulben, Sligo, 17th August, 1885.—W. R. Linton. "Correct."—J. G. Baker. The leaflets are much narrower than those of the preceding plant.—Ed.

Anemone ranunculoides, L. Naturalised in Calverton Park, Bucks, April, 1878.—G. Claridge Druce.

Ranunculus fluitans, Lamk., form. Brailsford, S. Derby, September, 1880. This plant is very plentiful in Brailsford Brook, mostly producing no floating leaves, but in one spot producing them rather freely. The receptacle is not glabrous, and, I should have said, is more than glabrescent.—W. R. Linton. "*R. fluitans*, form."—H. Groves. "I should have doubted the correctness of this name much."—Arth. Bennett. "It seems to be *penicillatus*. Is not the receptacle hispid?"—C. C. Babington.

R. elongatus, F. Schultz; or, *R. aquatilis*, L., var. (?) *elongatus*, F. Sch. Ditch, roadside, in somewhat brackish water, Canvey Island, Essex, 1888. If so, hardly, perhaps, typical; stems very long and tapering; petals, though larger than those of *trichophyllus*, are smaller than those of any form of *peltatus*, floating leaves tripartite —Eyre de Crespigny. "*R. Baudotii?*"—Ed. "Is *R. Baudotii*."—J. Groves.

R. hederaceus, L., form. Near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, 13th July, 1888. This, Messrs. Groves consider is not *R. omiophyllus*, Ten. It is a remarkably large and stout growing form, which feature may possibly have been aggravated by the wetness of last season.—W. R. Linton. Prof. Babington would cross out the *omiophyllus*, and call it simply *hederaceus*.

R. acris, L., var. *pumilus*, Wahl. Corrie Sneachda, Easterness, August, 1887 and 1888.—G. C. Druce. Previously recorded from the Dovrefjeld; see Ahlberg's specimens in British Museum and Herb. Oxon; and from the Faroe Islands.—Ed.

R. sardous, Crantz. Portwilliam, Wigton, August, 1882.—G. Claridge Druce. New County record.

Caltha palustris, L., form. Bradley, S. Derbyshire, 16th June, 1888. This species in this neighbourhood presents considerable variety in the length of the beak of its fruit. I send a few plants showing long-beaked fruit; there is no other noticeable variation accompanying this point that I can see.—W. R. Linton. Prof. Babington would have liked to have seen the lower leaves.

Eranthis hyemalis, Salisb. Near Naseby monument, Northants, March, 1878.—G. Claridge Druce.

Epimedium alpinum, L. Calverton Park, Bucks, May, 1878.—G. Claridge Druce.

Nymphæa pumila, Hoffm., *Nuphar minimum*, Sm. Loch Avinlochy, Easterness, July, 1887.—G. C. Druce. This was first described in E. B., by Smith, as *Nuphar minimum*; but subsequently discovering that Hoffmann had described it as *Nymphæa pumila*, he changed the name in the 'English Flora' to *Nuphar pumilum*. If Salisbury's genus *Castalia* be adopted for *Nymphæa*, Hoffmann's name of *Nymphæa pumila* is the name this plant must bear. If Smith's arrangement be retained, then his E. B. name of *Nuphar minimum* will have priority.—Ed.

Papaver Rhœas, L., var. *Pryorii*, mihi. Culham, Berks, June, 1888, G. C. Druce. In the 'Flora of Oxfordshire,' p. 18, I drew attention to the occurrence of a form with red hairs on the peduncles, which I had long noticed not only in Oxon but in several other midland counties. It is readily distinguished from the type by its peduncles, especially the upper portion, being covered with crimson hairs. This character is best seen before the flowers expand. As a similar form is noted in the (posthumous) 'Flora of Herts,' I should like the form, which I had in MS. called *ruficaulis*, to bear the name of the talented author of that work, to whose extensive knowledge of botanical literature and critical discrimination we are all indebted.—Ed.

P. dubium, L., var. Railway bank, Milverton, Warwickshire, July, 1888.—H. Bromwich. "Is *P. Rhœas*, var. *lævigatum*, not *dubium*."—J. G. Baker. In the 'Prodromus' there is included a Caucasian plant, *P. lævigatum*, M. Bieb., which Marschall a Bieberstein first described in 'Fl. Tr. Cauc.,' vol. iii. 364 (1819), as "P. capsulis oblongis calycibusque glabris, caule multifloro setis rarissimis subhispidis, foliis pinnatifidis incisis subpilosis." He gives *dubium* as its ally, to which, rather than to *P. Rhœas*, L., I should have referred it. I do not remember seeing it recorded as a British casual before.—Ed.

Corydalis claviculata, DC. Wood at Holbrook, Suffolk, July, 1888.—H. E. Fox.

Fumaria confusa, Jord. Bullingdon, Oxon, September, 1888.—G. Claridge Druce. "Probably *confusa*."—J. G. Baker. Mr. James Groves would name it *F. Borœi*. "In my opinion clearly *Borœi*. The neck of fruit is of that, not of *confusa*; yet I admit the apex is like *confusa*. Habit and general character point to *Borœi*, not *confusa*."—Arth. Bennett. This plant has also been named by authorities as *F. officinalis*, *F. muralis*, and *F. pallidiflora*.—Ed. New County record.

F. parviflora, Lamk. Lowbury, Berks, June, 1888.—G. Claridge Druce.

Nasturtium officinale, R. Br., var. *microphyllum*, Reichb. (Var. *præcox*, S. Gray, is an earlier name.) Headingtonwick, Oxon, July, 1886.—G. C. Druce.

Barbarea ——, form approaching *arcuata*. By Shirley Brook, S. Derbyshire, June, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "An ordinary *vulgaris* form."—J. G. Baker. Is the form of *vulgaris* which Mr. Thistleton-Dyer mentions in 'Britten's Cont. to Berks Flora' as occurring about Oxford, and there called var. *divaricata*.—Ed.

B. præcox, R. Br. Heyford, Oxon, July, 1886.—G. Claridge Druce.

Arabis petræa, Lamk., var. *hispida*, DC. Braeriach, Easterness, August, 1888. When growing on ledges and in rock fissures this plant was usually glabrous. The hispid form grew among moss and grass, on the north slopes of Braeriach, to the exclusion of the glabrous form.—G. Claridge Druce.

A. petræa, Lamk, var. *grandifolia*, mihi. Ben Laoigh, Argyll and

Mid-Perth, August, 1888. Varies greatly as to leaf cutting, but never assuming the shape of the leaves of the Cairngorm plant, from which they differ in texture, colour, and size. The entire stem-leaves so characteristic of *petræa*, are often developed to a striking extent. The flowers are much larger than in the Cairngorm plant. I could not see that the plant owed its difference in leaf-cutting to growing in a moister or drier situation. One of the most typically entire-leaved forms grew on the top of a detached boulder, while one of the most deeply cut-leaved forms on Ben Laoigh occurred in a water-course, and always wet with the spray from the waterfall; and this plant, too, was very hispid. Although it is difficult to place any varietal differences on paper, its appearance is so very different from the Cairngorm plant that I think it worth recognition. I have seen nothing like it from other localities. After one year's cultivation the plants from the Cairngorm, and var. *grandifolia* from Ben Laoigh, retain their respective characteristics.—G. Claridge Druce. "Is not this near *floribunda*, Schur., and *transsilvanica*, Schur.? but I have no specimen."—Arthur Bennett.

Arabis ciliata, R. Br., var. *hispida*, Syme. Ex horto, Sprowston, 21st June, 1887.—E. F. Linton.

Cardamine amara, L., pink flowered form. Heyford, Oxon, June, 1888; see Gren. et Godr., 'Fl. de France,' vol. i. p. 109. It is not the hybrid mentioned in 'Fl. Oxfordshire,' p. 28. Mons. Barbey says, "Should be a new and interesting variety for England."—G. Claridge Druce.

C. flexuosa, With. Burghfield, Berks, August, 1888. Luxuriant shade-grown form, when the flowering is over having much the aspect of *C. amara*.—G. Claridge Druce. It will come under the var. *umbrosa* of Gr. et Godr.—Ed.

C. bulbifera, Crantz. Loudwater, Bucks, June, 1885.—G. C. Druce.

Draba rupestris, R. Br. Ben Lawers, Mid-Perth, August, 1888.—Ed.

Erophila præcox, Reichb. Old walls at Stone Easton, N. Somerset, 8th May, 1888. This brachycarpous form, known to me for some years, has been named *præcox* by a Record Club referee.—J. Walter White. This is the old *Draba brachycarpa*. De Candolle named it an *Erophila* before Reichenbach. I send a few specimens from Sparsey Bridge, Oxford, with more inflated fruit, but, still, rather to be referred to this than to *E. inflata*, neither of which, in my opinion, is worthy of specific rank. Also type *brachycarpa* from Stonesfield, Oxford, May, 1886.—Ed. New County record for Vice-county 6.

Cochlearia officinalis, L., var. Rocky, damp ledges, near a small stream, E. side of Ben Hope, Sutherland, 2,600 feet, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. Referees make no comment.—Ed.

Hesperis matronalis, L. Woods at Amberley, Gloucestershire, July, 1888.—H. E. Fox.

Sisymbrium pannonicum, Jacq. The heaps of town refuse in St. Philip's, Bristol, have nourished a long list of alien plants, among

which this crucifer is a late arrival. In 1887 it occurred in fair quantity, and during the past summer in increased abundance. June, July, 1888.—J. Walter White. Placed under *S. altissimum*, L., by Nyman.—Ed.

Erysimum orientale, R. Br. Waste ground, Milverton, Warwickshire, June, 1888.—H. Bromwich. Isis Bank, Oxford, 1886.—G. C. Druce. In the 'Genera Plantarum' the section of *Erysimum*, to which this plant belongs, is made a separate genus, *i.e.*, *Conringia*. Its specific name in that genus is, I believe, *C. perfoliata*, given it by Link (?) in 'En. Hort. Berl.' vol. ii. (1821). In DC. 'System.' 1824, Andrzejowski called it *C. orientalis*.—Ed.

Subularia aquatica, L. Angle Tarn, Cumberland, 2,000 feet, August, 1888.—H. E. Fox.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Mœnch. Nine Leicestershire forms sent. See 'Midland Naturalist,' August, 1885. The form which I have called *cuneata* seems to have been very abundant this year. I regard the prominence of the lobes of the capsule as an indication of strong vitality. If *cuneata* represents *stenocarpa* with stunted lobes, due to defective vitality, its abundance may be accounted for by the ungenial season.—F. T. Mott.

Lepidum Draba, L. Maidenhead, Berks, June, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

———. Casual, by canal, Willesden, Middlesex, June, 1883, W. R. Linton, is *Bunias orientalis*, L., which I have seen also near Maidenhead.—Ed.

Helianthemum marifolium, Mill, var. (*vineale*), Persoon. Cronkley Fell, Yorkshire, July, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

Viola hirta, L., form. Sandhills, Druridge Bay, Northumberland, August, 1888.—H. E. Fox. "Yes."—J. G. Baker.

V. Reichenbachiana, Bor. Stonesfield, Oxon, May, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

V. arenaria, DC. Widdy Bank, Teesdale, Durham, July, 1886.—H. E. Fox.

V. Curtisii, Forster. A tall straggling form, a foot in height, growing amongst bracken, near Penrhôs, in the neighbourhood of Holyhead, Anglesea, 6th September, 1888.—Charles Bailey.

V. lutea, Huds., var. *amœna* (Symons). Clova, Forfar., July, 1882. Henslow reduced Symons' *amœna* to a var. of *lutea*, in 1829. A very large-flowered form occurred on the calcareous cliffs of Ben Lawers. This, Prof. Engler was inclined to think a *tricolor* form. Mons. Barbey says it is the var. *violacea* of Herb. Boiss. = *V. sudetica*, Willd, = *V. multicaulis*, Lejeune. Prof. Babington passes it as a *lutea* form. It is probably the *V. grandiflora* of Vill. Cat. Strasb.—G. Claridge Druce.

Polygala vulgaris, L., var. *grandiflora*, Bab. Limestone rocks, Ben Bulben, Sligo, August, 1883.—S. A. Stewart. The Rev. A. Ley sends a plant similarly named from Craig Dulyn, Carnarvonshire, 21st August, 1888. This was, I believe, first recorded as a Welsh plant in the Record Club Report for 1878, by the Rev. A. Ley. I gathered a similar plant to the one now sent, about that date, on the

Glydyr, but subsequent study led me to doubt the correctness of the name. The variety *grandiflora* was first described in the 2nd edition of the 'Manual,' and Prof. Babington emphasises the character of the *calyx wing having lateral veins which rejoin the mostly simple central vein near its tip*, the calyx wings being oval apiculate. These characters are present in the Ben Bulben, but not in the Welsh plant, which again has not the coriaceous leaves, with somewhat revolute margins. I consider the Carnarvon plant is very slightly divergent from *vulgaris*, in the direction of *grandiflora*.—Ed. "I should call this, large-flowered *vulgaris*."—Arthur Bennett. I asked Prof. Babington if he could pass it as *grandiflora;* he says, "No." Mr. J. G. Baker says, "large-flowered *vulgaris*." Prof. Alfred Bennett writes, "I have no doubt you are quite right about the *Polygala;* it is simply *eu-vulgaris*, with slightly larger flowers. At all events it is quite safe to say that it is not the Irish *grandiflora*, which differs in its much larger and more coriaceous leaves, etc."

Polygala amara, L., var. *uliginosa*, Reichb. Sent as *P. uliginosa*, Fries. Cronkley Fell, Yorkshire, June, 1886.—H. E. Fox.

Saponaria Vaccaria, L. Railway bank, Milverton, Warwickshire, June, 1888.—H. Bromwich.

Silene Cucubalus, Wibel, var. *puberula* (Jord.). Sedgefield, Durham, July, 1888.—H. E. Fox.

S. quinquevulnera, L. Braye du Valle, Guernsey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

Lychnis Viscaria, L. Cliffs of Craighall, Perth, July, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

Holosteum umbellatum, L. Banks of Darro, Alhambra, Spain, 17th April, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

Cerastium triviale, Link, var. *holosteoides* (Fries). Banks of Tay, Mid-Perth June, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

C. triviale, var. *alpestre*. Rills at 2,800 feet, Carnedd Llewellyn, Carnarvonshire, 21st August, 1888.—Augustin Ley. This is a tall plant, 6 to 9 inches high, with flowers about twice as long as calyx, and narrow leaves. Mr. Baker says, "I should call *alpestre*, when petals are much longer than calyx." Mr. Bennett says he has "gathered specimens in Surrey with petals, relatively, as long as the sepals on Mr. Ley's Carnedd specimens; in the true alpine plant the petals are nearly twice as long as the sepals." Mr. Bennett gives as its synonyms, "*C. vulgatum*, v. *alpestre*, Hartm., 1870, ed. 10. *C. vulgatum*, sub-sp. *alpestre*, Lindbl. (i. Fr. s. v. sc. 1) Hartm., ed. 11., 1879. All Fries seems to say about this in the 'Summa,' in 1846, under *vulgatum*, '*alpestre*, Lindbl. *(elatius grandiflor.)*'" In Koch, 'Fl. Germ.' ed. i. (1835) p. 122, ed. ii. (1843) p. 134, ed. iii. (1857) p. 106, an alpine variety of *C. triviale*, Link, is described "folia latiora, ovalia, flores paulo majores. Hæc varietas a *C. alpino* dignoscitur panicula multiflora, ramulis superioribus aggregatis, pilis rigidioribus brevioribus, caule elatiore, defectu rosularum sterilium, et petalis calycem æquantibus vel paulo tantum longioribus." A plant named *alpestre* by Dr. Boswell himself, in my possession, is more stunted, with shorter leaves, and much larger flowers than the Llewellyn specimens. —Ed.

Cerastium triviale, Link, approaching *alpestre*. Brecon Beacons, at 2,600 feet, 8th August, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Looks to me a dwarf *triviale*."—J. G. Baker. A similar form can be seem on village walls, near Oxford.—Ed.

C. alpinum, L., var. *lanatum* (Lamk.). Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

C. refractum, All. Braeriach, Easterness, August, 1888. Villars, in 'Fl. Dauph.,' under *C. trigynum*, quotes Allione's *C. refractum* as a synonym. Did Villars describe it in his 'Prospectus'?—G. C. Druce.

Stellaria media, Cyrillo, var. *major*, Koch. Oxford, June, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

S. graminea, L. Road side between Strathpeffer and Coul, Rossshire [E.], 17th July, 1888. Unusually luxuriant form; when alive looks another species. July, 1888.—J. C. Melvill. "Yes."—J. G. Baker. "This occurs in Surrey quite as luxuriant, if not more so."—Arthur Bennett.

Arenaria uliginosa, Schleich. Widdy Bank, Durham, July, 1887.—H. E. Fox.

A. tenuifolia, L., var. *laxa* (Jord.). Lakenheath, Suffolk, W., July, 1882,—G. C. Druce.

A. serpyllifolia, L., var. *glutinosa*, Koch. Penard, Glamorganshire, 30th July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Also from Redcliff, Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, May, 1880; abundant. I send these as apparently agreeing with descriptions in 'Students' Flora,' and 'Flora of Hampshire,' of Koch's *glutinosa*, a form of which I know nothing, except from these descriptions.—W. Moyle Rogers. Koch's description in 'Fl. Germ.,' p. 128, is as follows:—"*Glutinosa*; minor, erecta vel adscendens, superne pilis glanduliferis tecta. *A. viscida*, Lois. Not., p 68, et Haller fil. sec. Hegetschw." The Penard plant is quite typical, and the Isle of Wight appears fairly to come under the variety. Passed as *glutinosa*, Koch, by Prof. Babington, which he considers as identical with *A. viscida*, Lois.—Ed.

A. ciliata, L. Limestone rocks, King's Mountain, Sligo, July, 1879.—S. A. Stewart.

Sagina maritima, Don, var. *(densa)*, Jord. Dry, sandy, sea-side bank, Ballybunnion, co. Kerry, June, 1885.—S. A. Stewart.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum, L. St. Helier's, Jersey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

Montia fontana, L., var. *major*, Allione. *M. rivularis*, Gmel. Glen Ennich, Easterness, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Elatine hexandra, DC., Llyn Badric, Anglesey, August, 1888.—J. E. Griffith.

Lavatera sylvestris, Brot. Hort., Bangor; seed from Ruelli Brays, Guernsey, 12th August, 1888.—J. E. Griffith. On seeing this, I noticed it was *Malva sylvestris*, L., not *Lavatera*, so wrote to Mr. Griffith for information regarding its origin. He replied that he had the seed from Guernsey, and distributed specimens, which I have not seen, through the Exchange Club last year. I submitted a specimen to Mr. Baker, who says, "Yes; only *Malva sylvestris*, L." Shortly

after writing to Mr. Griffith I received this note from Mr. W. W. Reeves, "Correction in Report for 1886, p. 146. The plant which I sent to the Club as *Lavatera sylvestris* I have had since under cultivation, and proved it to be a species of *Malva*." He since writes me that his and Mr. Griffith's seeds probably came from the same locality in Guernsey. As the 'Students' Flora' gives no description of *Lavatera sylvestris*, I may say it was first described and figured in Brotero's 'Flora Lusit.,' and 'Phytograph Lusit. Select.' It may be at once distinguished from *Malva sylvestris* by its generic characters, which are rather artificial, viz., the epicalyx in *Lavatera* is deeply tripartite, while but distinctly three-leaved in *Malva*, although these are united at the base. The foliage of *Lavatera* is paler and duller, owing to its stellate hairiness. The fruit is larger, that is wider, in *Malva*, from the more numerous cocci. It is figured and described in 'Journ. Bot.' 1877, p. 259; and described in the 8th edition of the 'Manual.'—Ed.

Impatiens Noli tangere, L. Woods near Windermere Station, Westmoreland, August, 1888. H. E. Fox.

Acer campestre, L., var. *hebecarpum*, DC. South Stoke, Oxon, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce. The description of this (the prevailing form in Britain, as far as my experience goes,) in the 'Prodromus' is var. a. *hebecarpum*, DC., "fructibus velutino-pubescentibus = *A. campestre*, Wallr. in litt. Tratt. Arch. i. n. 7, ic." Var. b. "*collinum* (Wallr. in litt.) fructibus glabris, foliorum lobis obtusis, floribus minoribus," occurs "in Gallia"; and a third variety, *i.e.*, c. *austriacum*, Tratt., l.c.; fructibus glabris, foliorum lobis subacuminatis, floribus majoribus," is localised in Austria. The position of this variety in Lond. Cat. scarcely appears correct, as I suppose it is really the type.—Ed.

Melilotus officinalis, Lamk. (non Desrousseaux). Oxford, July, 1886.—G. C. Druce.

Trifolium ochroleucon, Huds. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, July, 1888.—H. E. Fox.

T. Molinerii, Balb. Lizard Head, Cornwall, June, 1873.—W. Moyle Rogers. Portelet Isle, Jersey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

T. striatum, var. *erectum*, Leighton. Woodloes, Warwickshire, June, 1888.—H. Bromwich. Not Leighton's plant described in 'Fl. Salop.,' p. 363, "stems 12 inches or more high, copiously branched from the base, erect or ascending. Leaves very distant, lower ones on rather long petioles, leaflets obcordato-cuneate, upper ones on shorter petioles or nearly sessile, leaflets obovato-eliptical, all sinuato-denticulate in the upper portion. Heads of flowers much longer, ovate, sub-conical." The heads in these specimens are even shorter than usual, the plant is only stunted, erect, *striatum*, receding, in fact, from the type one way, as true *erectum* does in the other. The Rev. W. A. Leighton had the true plant from Salop, Barmouth, and Naples. It occurs in Berks and Northants!—Ed.

T. strictum, L. La Moye, Jersey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

Lotus corniculatus, L., var. *villosus*, Thuill. Hook., 1835. Deganwy, Carnarvon, July, 1876.—G. C. Druce.

Lotus tenuis, Kit. Ellington, Northumberland, August, 1887.—H. E. Fox.

L. angustissimus, L. Furzy, stony ground, about nine miles from the sea (Little Haldon Hill between), Trusham, S. Devon, 8th July, 1878.—W. Moyle Rogers. St. Brelades, Jersey, June, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

L. hispidus, Desf. L'Etac, Jersey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce. Lizard Head, Cornwall, 1873. Bank of River Otter (at about a mile from the sea), S. Devon, in plenty, August, 1887, a supply of specimens showing different colouring of the standard in the two species, viz., fading to a dull green in *hispidus*, while remaining yellow or orange in *angustissimus;* whereas in Bab. 'Man.' the exact opposite of this is stated.—W. Moyle Rogers. Dr. Boswell did not place much reliance on this characteristic, for he says sometimes *angustissimus* turns green also.—Ed.

Oxytropis uralensis, DC. Grassy slopes, Betty Hill, Melvich, and Armadale, North Sutherland, on sea cliffs, 24th July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

O. campestris, DC. Glen Dole, Forfar, August, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

Rubus Idæus, L., b. *Leesii*, Bab. Bog at the Woodloes, Warwick, July, 1888.—H. Bromwich. First described, according to Dr. Focke, ('Journ. Bot.' 1877, p. 369,) by Willdenow ('Berl. Baumz.,' ed. ii. p. 409,) under the name of *R. obtusifolius*, and in 1839, by Arrhenius, under the name of *R. Idæus anomalus*, from Sweden.—Ed.

R. fissus, Lindl. Rudyard Reservoir, Staff. 25th September, 1888.—W. H. Painter. "May be *fissus*, but very poor, and rather doubtful."—C. C. Babington. "*R. fissus*, Lindl."—Dr. Focke. New County record.

R. plicatus, W. & N. Near Rudyard Reservoir, Stafford, 12th September, 1888.—W. H. Painter, "fide W. H. Purchas." "Not the common form, perhaps a variety."—Dr. Focke. "I think this is *lentiginosus*, which must be removed from the *Suberecti* (Mr. Painter's specimens are none of them satisfactory.")—C. C. Babington. New County record.

R. nitidus, W. & N. By an old quarry (elvan) on Coleridge estate, Egg Buckland, S. Devon, 10th July, 1888.—T. R. Archer Briggs. "Yes."—Dr. Focke. New County record.

R. Lindleianus, Lees, var. Much smaller in all respects than usual. (?) var. *nitidus*, Bell Salt, not W. & N., or is it only a form of *rhamnifolius?* Keston Common, Kent, July, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. New County record. "Good *Lindleianus.*"—W. Moyle Rogers, who adds, "It seems clear, from 'British Rubi,' p. 79, that Bell Salter's *nitidus* is identical with *Lindleianus.* On the other hand Bloxam's *nitidus*, sent by Mr. Bagnall, from Marston Green, Warwick, has a look of *calvatus*, especially in the panicle." The Editor would explain that Dr. Crespigny has not always put the same names on the label as on the accompanying note, so that members may be puzzled. The Editor has, as much as possible, embodied all the suggested names at the expense of space.

When in doubt, it is better to leave the name open on the label, and to make the remarks on the notes. "*R. Lindleianus*, Lees."—Dr. Focke. *R. Lindleianus*, Lees. Biddulph, Staff., 1888. New County record—W. H. Painter. "Rather doubtful; may be *Lindleianus*."—C. C. Babington. "Yes."—Dr. Focke.

Rubus rhamnifolius, W. & N., a var. intermediate with *R. Maassii*, Focke, teste J. G. Baker. This season the leaflets are more rounded below, and more nearly approaching *Maassii*. Hayes Common, Kent, July, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. "Form of the *rhamnifolius* group, near *R. Muenteri*, Marss."—Dr. Focke. "Can it be *Lindleianus?*"—C. C. Babington.

R. septorum, Müll. Bradley, S. Derbyshire, 20th August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Why call this *septorum?* Genevier's specimens of that are as he describes them, felted beneath the leaves. Focke is wrong in saying that Genevier places it among the *Suberecti*, unless he refers to some old essay which I have not seen. In my opinion it certainly does not belong to that group. This Bradley specimen seems to belong to the *Rhamnifolii*. I should like to know more about it. I cannot name it."—C. C. Babington. "*Septorum*, I believe."—Dr. Focke.

R. Questierii, P. J. Müll. Wood and rough ground near Bishopwood, Herefordshire, 30th July, 1888. This appears to be a remarkable form allied to *R. macrophyllus*, W. and N. It occurs for nearly a square mile of rough and wooded ground in the above locality, and keeps its character well. The specific name I have ventured to give on account of its rather close resemblance to a plant picked by me in Jersey, and so named by Dr. Focke, in 1885. But I have seen no description of *Questierii*, nor do I know what other forms it is related to.—Augustin Ley. "Stem more channelled than usual. It is described by Genevier, p. 199. It is closely allied to *calvatus*, and with it will probably join with *Salteri* as an aggregate species."—C. C. Babington. "*R. pubescens*, W. and N. I have seen, however, the true *R. Questierii* from different places in S. England."—Dr. Focke.

R. Salteri, Bab. "Woods, Aconbury, Herefordshire, 12th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "This name appears to be correct."—Dr. Focke.

Rubus. ? Mousehold Heath, Norfolk, 20th September, 1888.—E. F. Linton. "Imperfect specimen; perhaps near *R. argentatus*, P. J. Müll"—Dr. Focke. "When shall we persuade even good collectors to take note of the flowers? I think this is my *vestitus*, which is hardly distinguishable from *leucostachys*, and probably ought not to be. It is also probably the *conspicuus*, Müll., and *Leightonianus*."—C. C. Babington.

R. calvatus, Blox. = *villicaulis*, Kœhl., teste Dr. Focke. Shirley, Derbyshire, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Is what Bloxam named *heteroclitus*. In my 'Notes' I placed it under *villicaulis*, and I think I did right. I have Müller's and also Wirtgen's specimens before me."—C. C. Babington. Mr. Linton notes, "Dr. Focke without expressly assenting to this naming remarked on the identity, in his judgment, of *calvatus* and *villicaulis*."

Rubus ? Biddulph Hall, Staffordshire, 23rd July, 1888.—W. H. PAINTER. "I cannot name this satisfactorily. It clearly belongs to Babington's '*Sylvatici*' but it does not appear to be any clearly recognisable form."—W. H. Purchas. "Apparently there is some confusion here. Two pieces of barren stem are given which can hardly belong to the same plant. One with a thick coat of hair, but no felt; but many sunken setæ, is probably the right piece, the other is quite glabrous. The flowering shoot, although very hairy, is apparently not setose. I do not know what to say about it."—C. C. Babington.

Rubus ? Brides Stones (which are the remains of a kistvarn, and the *Rubus* was growing within the place of sepulture) Biddulph, Staffordshire, September, 1888.—W. H. PAINTER. "I think this is the same as that from Biddulph Hall, only less vigorous in growth."—W. H. Purchas. "Is, I think, a form of *villicaulis*."—C. C. Babington. "*R. amplificatus*, Lees, I think, which includes, however, several different modifications."—Dr. Focke.

R. Maassii, Focke. See Rep., 1887, p. 170. These were seen by Mr. Bailey at Rudyard reservoir, and the specimens now sent are intended for vouchers of the new county record. 21st September, 1888. —W. H. PAINTER. "As for as I can see this specimen does not differ from the Scandinavian *R. Lindebergii*, P. J. Muell."—Dr. Focke. "*R. Maassii*, I think, but rather more thorny than usual. It also goes to *nemoralis* probably."—C. C. Babington.

R. Borreri, Bell-Salt variety? Wood, Beacon Hill, Monmouth, 28th September, 1888. This plant grows in the same plantation as the *R. virescens*, G. Braun. Plants from the same plantation were sent by me to the Club in 1886, and named both by Prof. Babington and Dr. Focke, *R. Sprengelii*, W. The present plant is not, I think, identical with these. It has the partly suberect habit of *R. virescens* noted above.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I can give no name to this form." —Dr. Focke. Prof. Babington does not report.

R. virescens, G. Braun. Woods, Beacon Hill, Monmouthshire, 28th September, 1888. This name is given in reliance upon specimens sent to Dr. Focke from the same station in 1885, and which were named by him, "*R. virescens*, G. Braun, var., *glandulosa*. The typical plant has no glandular bristles on the flower stalks." I must acknowledge, however, that I am not perfectly satisfied that the plant now sent is identical with that submitted to Dr. Focke. The present plant is almost, though not completely, suberect; the petals are small and whitish, the stamens whitish, the styles a full green.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I am very glad to see the *virescens*, Braun, identified by Focke. I fancy it ought to go with *Borreri* to *Sprengelii*."—C. C. Babington. "Leaves exactly as in *virescens*, but the other characters do not agree. I can give no name."—Dr. Focke.

R. Münteri, Marss. Yeldersley, South Derbyshire, 29th August, 1888.—W. R. LINTON. I do not think this *Münteri* but *Maassii*. Probably both go to *nemoralis*, Müll., the older name.

R. Münteri, Marss. 'forma valde aculeata,' Dr. Focke. Brailsford, Derbyshire, September, 1888."—W. R. LINTON. "Leaves rather

different in toothing and texture from the other Derbyshire *Münteri*." —W. Moyle Rogers. "An interesting specimen being authenticated by Focke."—C. C. Babington. New County record.

Rubus near *rhombifolius*, Wh., Dr. Focke. Brailsford, S. Derbyshire, August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "I leave this to bear the name attached to it by Focke, but what is the colour of its flowers?"—C. C. Babington. New County record.

R. leucandrus, Focke. "Very near my *leucandrus*, which has, however, white flowers."—Dr. Focke. Brailsford, S. Derbyshire, August, 1888. This and the last are very similar, and I should think likely to turn out to be the same thing, deriving such differences as they do from diversity of situation.—W. R. Linton. "I presume, from the notice on the ticket, that this has *pink* flowers. Is it so? Probably *leucandrus*."—C. C. Babington.

R. macrophyllus, W. and N., *glabratus*. Rigg's Wood, Sellack, Herefordshire, 29th August, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Yes; which I now place with *Münteri* as *nemoralis*, Müll."—C. C. Babington. "I can give no name to this form"—Dr. Focke. New County record.

R. Sprengelii, Weihe, var. *rubicolor*, Blox., *R. erubescens*, Wirtg. Marshy thicket, Coughton, Herefordshire, July, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Recalls the *erubescens*, but it is perhaps near *R. hirtifolius*, Muell. et Wirtg."—Dr. Focke. Marshy woods, Bishopswood, Herefordshire, 30th July, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "I think that what I have called *erubescens* is scarcely that plant. I now wish to call it *rubicolor*, Blox., and place it under *Sprengelii*."—C. C. Babington.

R. rhenanus, Müll.? Rigg's Wood, Sellack, Herefordshire, 30th August, 1888. Manor Wood, Whitebrook, Monmouthshire, 28th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. These plants both of them resemble somewhat a plant sent through the Club from Highgate wood, Middlesex, in 1878, by Dr. Eyre de Crespigny, as *R. Bloxamii*, but which Professor Babington named very near, if not exactly, the *rhenanus*, Müll. See 'Rep.,' 1879, p. 9. I am not satisfied, however, that the plants I now send are really identical, either with this Highgate wood plant, or with each other; and they seem to be certainly different from Mr. Arthur Brigg's plant from the Plymouth district, to which the name of *rhenanus* has been given with some certainty, and which Prof. Babington now identifies with the *R. thyrsiger* [var. *thyrsiger*, Bab.—Ed.] of L. C., ed. viii. See 'Journ. Bot.' December, 1888, p. 379.—Augustin Ley. "I consider the Monmouth plant to be weak *rhenanus*, and the Herefordshire plant to be also *rhenanus*, but I am not quite satisfied with either plant,"—C. C. Babington. Of the Monmouth plant, which alone he saw, Dr. Focke writes, "*R. Lœhri*, Wirtg." "This is the *R. Bloxamii* of the 'Flora of Plymouth,' and was described by Babington in his 'Notes on Rubi,' in 'Journ. Bot.' July, 1888, under the name of *thyrsiger* [see above note and 'Journ. Bot.' December, 1888, p. 379]. To the description given of this plant from road-side, Crabtree, Egg Buckland, South Devon, 13th August, 1888, I can add, petals regularly disposed, ovate oblong, entire, distant, rather large, pink or pinkish white; stamens pink, very long, and much exceeding the styles; anthers ultimately

fuscous; styles purplish pink; stigmas greenish yellow; sepals reflexed from the flower, patent or clasping the fruit. I can now add to the station under Dist. IV. of 'Flora of Plymouth,' hedge near Shaugh Bridge, by the road to Bickleigh Railway Station, and field at Fursdon, Egg Buckland. As I have met with it in one spot across the Tamar, this bramble belongs to E. Cornwall as well as to S. Devon."—T. R. Archer Briggs. "I do not know what may be *R. rhenanus*, Müll., but I can assert that such a plant as this does not grow in the Valley of the Rhine. It seems to be a decidedly western type."—Dr. Focke.

Rubus Bloxamii, Lees. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, August, 1888. Sent for confirmation. It is new to this district.—W. R. Linton. "*Bloxamii*, I think."—Dr. Focke. "*Bloxamii*."—C. C. Babington. New County record.

R. thyrsiflorus, W. & N. Deepwell Wood, Moccas, Herefordshire, 19th September, 1888. Wood, Coldborough Park, Hereford, 25th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. The former plant alone sent to Prof. Babington and Dr. Focke; who report, "Is, I think, my plant, and also of Genevier."—C. C. Babington. "*R. fuscus*, W. & N., I believe."—Dr. Focke.

R. Woods, Hope Mansel, Herefordshire, 30th July, 1888. I think these specimens exceedingly similar to a plant sent out through the Club in 1883, under the name of *R. Kœhleri*, W., var. *mutabilis*, by Dr. Crespigny, and named by J. G. Baker, *R. Bloxamii*. See Rep., 1887, p. 87. It is widely spread in the woods of the Hereford and Gloucester border.—Augustin Ley. "I believe this to be *thyrsiflorus*."—C. C. Babington. "*R. Lœhri*. Wirtg."—Dr. Focke.

R. The prevailing bramble in the lower part of Glen Artney, Comrie, Perth, 30th July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "As this is the prevailing bramble there, it is much to be wished that better foliage of stem had been gathered; without that, I cannot say to what form of *Kœhleri* it belongs, probably to my *pallidus*, not that of W. & N."—C. C. Babington. "*R. rosaceus*, W. & N."—Dr. Focke.

R. debilis, Boul. Linton Wood, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Surely very different from Mr. Briggs' St. Budeaux plant, mentioned with it in last year's report, and referred to by Babington as *R. debilis*, Boul. (?) in his 'Notes' in 'Journ. Bot.' 1886, p. 229. In the St. Budeaux plant the setæ are so very few on the barren stem, and the prickles so scattered and unequal, that it would seem out of place among the *Radulæ*. This objection does not apply to the Linton plant, which, however, can hardly be made to agree with Babington's description of *debilis*; both setæ and hairs on barren stem, *e.g.*, being numerous, and the leaves 3-nate instead of 5-nate pedate, and the terminal leaflet oblong-obovate, instead of cordate-ovate."—W. Moyle Rogers. "*R. debilis*."—C. C. Babington. "Is *R. fuscus*.—W. & N."—Dr. Focke.

R. echinatus, Lindl. Berkhampstead, Herts, September, 1886.—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus Lintoni, Focke, formerly *R. lucens* and *R. lætus*, Linton. Heathy pasture, Sprowston, Norfolk, 25th August, 1888.—E. F Linton.

R. sertiflorus, P. J. Müll. Rigg's Wood, Sellack, Herefordshire, 28th August, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "*R. sertiflorus.*"—C. C. Babington. "The name may be correct, but this plant seems to be the same as *R. Lœhri*, Wirtg."—Dr. Focke.

R. Kœhleri, W., var. ? Thicket by the Cennen River, Carmarthenshire, 6th September, 1888. I have no other name to give this bramble, yet I do not think it can be *R. Kœhleri*. It is extremely similar to a plant I obtained near Tilley, Herefordshire, a few years ago, which was attributed to *R. Hystrix*, W. & N., by Mr. Archer Briggs, but which is very different from what I have been accustomed to look upon as *R. Hystrix* in S. Herefordshire."—Augustin Ley. "I should say a very setose and aculeate state of *R. rosaceus*, W. & N."—Dr. Focke. "I think *velatus*, Lef."—C. C. Babington.

R. Kœhleri, W., var. ? Rough ground, Shucknell Hill, Herefordshire, 18th September, 1888. This, again, I am at a loss to name. The amount of soft hair developed on some parts of the plant, especially of the barren stems, is remarkable.—Augustin Ley. "*R. mutabilis*, Genev.?"—Dr. Focke. Should it not be panicle instead of barren stems ?—Ed.

R. pallidus, W. & N. Westhide Wood, Herefordshire, 18th September, 1888. I do not feel sure that this is identical with the plant sent out by Rev. E. F. Linton, in 1885 and 1886, under that name, but I do not know what else to call it.—Augustin Ley. "Not one with the plant named for Rev. E. F. Linton, by Dr. Focke, but apparently intermediate between it and *rosaceus*, Wh. & N., if distinguishable from *rosaceus*."—W. Moyle Rogers. "I will not venture to name it. It appears to be not far from *R. rotundifolius*, Blox. It is not *R. pallidus*, W. & N."—E. F. Linton. "Apparently the true *pallidus*, but not the form of *Kœhleri*."—C. C. Babington. "Seems to be intermediate between *R. Kœhleri* and *R. pallidus*, W. & N."—Dr. Focke.

R. pallidus, W. & N. Moist border of a wood near Edford, N. Somerset, 8th October, 1888. See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1889, p. 118.—J. Walter White. "This is the true continental *pallidus*, W. & N. It agrees admirably with what I have been gathering for three or four years in Norfolk, differing only in having leaves of a thicker texture and narrower width. The only other British specimens I have seen are also from Somerset. They were collected by the Rev. R. P. Murray, and as far as I can recollect resembled Mr. White's specimen rather than mine."—E. F. Linton. "*R. pallidus*, W. & N."—Dr. Focke.

R. longithyrsiger, Lees. Between Watersmeet and Ilford Bridges, North Devon, in good quantity, July, 1881.—W. Moyle Rogers. "Yes."—Dr. Focke.

R. saxicolus, P. J. Müll. Woods, Great Doward, Herefordshire, 13th September, 1888. Woods, the Buckstane, West Gloster, 13th October, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Not *saxicolus*, if that name is to

be retained for the many plants to which Prof. Babington has given it lately, *e.g.*, Mr. Painter's, Knypersley, Staff., 1885. See 'B. E. C. Report, 1885," p. 126."—W. Moyle Rogers. Both the above Prof. Babington names "*saxicolus*." Dr. Focke only saw the Gloster plant; he says, "form of the *hirtus* group, not the German *R. saxicolus*."

Rubus Gelertii, Friderichsen. Beeston, St. Andrew, Norfolk, E., 30th August, 1888. Named originally by Dr. Focke. On seeing further specimens from me last autumn, Dr. Focke observed that they were "near *R. Gelertii*, Frid., and my *R. Banningii*, but not identical with either of these nearly allied forms."—E. F. Linton. "*Gelertii*, probably, as Focke says. I have a beautiful series from Friderichsen, and our plant agrees very well with them. I should describe the terminal leaflet of his specimen as rather acuminate than cuspidate." —C. C. Babington.

R. macrothyrsus, J. Lange, 'Flor. Dan.' tab. 2,832. A species intermediate between *R. vestitus* and *R. Lejeunii*. Near Bangor, August, 1888.—J. E. Griffith. Named by Dr. Focke.

R. adornatus, Müll. Gorstley quarries, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Why called *adornatus?* The foliage sent is not satisfactory. It does not agree with the description nor species. Is it not what I called *velatus*, for Mr. Ley, from Cowleigh Park, 19th July, 1887?"—C. C. Babington. "Is *R. muricatus*, Boul. et Gil., a more pubescent form of *R. scaber*, Wh. & N."—Dr. Focke.

R. Purchasii, Blox. Bradley, S. Derbyshire, 20th September, 1888. —W. R. Linton. Westhide Wood, Herefordshire, 18th September, 1888. Fields, borders Glynhir, Carmarthenshire, 6th September, 1888. —Augustin Ley. From a root brought from the original station, and grown in the garden at Alstonfield Vicarage, October, 1888.—W. H. Purchas. "I send this from a new S. Devon station (wood, Whitleigh, near Tamerton Foliott, August, 1888). Is certainly similar to the bramble given under this name in the 'Rep. of Bot. Ex. Club' for 1887, collected from a wood, Howle Hill, Herefordshire, 18th July, 1887, by Rev. Augustin Ley. It is a well marked plant."—T. R. Archer Briggs. Prof. Babington only saw Mr. Linton's and Mr. Ley's Carmarthenshire specimens. Of these he writes "these are *Purchasii*, which I believe to be *Drejeri*, the older name." Dr. Focke writes, "Mr. Purchas has sent me, besides the wild type, a cultivated specimen of it which I cannot distinguish from *R. mucronatus*, Blox." This also refers to Mr. Ley's plant. Of Mr. Briggs' plant Dr. Focke says, "This seems to be not identical with the type of Rev. W. Purchas. It is nearer the *R. Kœhleri*."

R. velatus, Lef.? Wood border, Manor Wood, Whitebrook, Monmouthshire, 18th September, 1888. This plant bears strong resemblance to one so named by Prof. Babington last year, from Cowleigh Park, Herefordshire. I have not, however, seen any description of *R. velatus*, Lef.—Augustin Ley. "*Velatus*."—C. C. Babington. Form of the *hirtus* group. There is a description of *R. velatus* in Genevier's 'Monographie des *Rubus* du Bassin de la Loire,' 2nd edition (1880), p. 97.—Ed.

Rubus serpens, Weihe. Wood, Beacon Hill, Monmouthshire, 28th September, 1888. I traced this for a distance of some five miles from Whitebrook to Tinterne, on the woods bordering the Wye on the west. It stands well apart from *R. flexuosus*, which also occurs in these woods.—Augustin Ley. "Whom does this come from? I think it is the plant named *fuscus*, by Focke, for Mr. Ley. I am not clear at present where to place this. Focke says near *scaber*."—C. C. Babington. "Small form of the *hirtus* group."—Dr. Focke.

R. chlorothyrsus, Focke. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 11th September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "I am still in much dfficulty between the *foliosus* of Devonshire, which is, I think, the *chlorothyrsus*, and the other *foliosus* of Bloxam. I think this specimen is the former from a more northern locality than usual."—C. C. Babington. "Doubtful, but not *R. chlorothyrsus*."—Dr. Focke.

R. hirtus, W. & N., var. *rotundifolius*, Blox. Between Chudleigh and Trusham, S. Devon, 16th September, 1879, teste C. C. Babington. Also the same, or forms intermediate between *rotundifolius* and *hirtus*, Teign Valley, S. Devon, 1879, Dux Common, Bridgrule, 1884. Moorend, Okehampton, N. Devon, 1882. The North Devon plants (growing in much bleaker localities) have stronger prickles, and thicker, hairier leaves than the S. Devon one, named *rotundifolius* by Prof. Babington, but they do not otherwise seem different."—W. Moyle Rogers. Single specimens are very inconvenient to the distributor.—Ed.

R. hirtus, W. & N. Mousehold Heath, Norfolk, 8th September, 1888, teste Dr. Focke. Specimens from the same spot were referred to *rotundifolius* by Prof. Babington. As the plants from which specimens were gathered are invariably ternate, it should, perhaps, rather go under the latter name. Probably this distinction is not recognised on the Continent.—E. F. Linton.

R. tereticaulis, P. J. Müll. Beeston Copse, near Sprowston, Norfolk, E., 30th August, 1888. So named for me by Dr. Focke. Prof. Babington assented to the name, remarking that it seemed to approach very nearly to *flexuosus*. To my eyes it appears more closely to resemble ternate *R. hirtus*.—E. F. Linton.

R. fuscus, W. & N. Woods, Aconbury, Herefordshire, 12th September, 1888. Lodge Grove, Bishopswood, Herefordshire, July, 1888. This is the same plant as I sent out last year without a name, also from Aconbury Wood, though from a station fully two miles distant from the present one, and which was named *R. fuscus* by Dr. Focke. It is a frequent plant in parts of Herefordshire. I wish to correct here a clerical error which I made in page 176 of 'Report' for 1887. '*R. hirtus*, W. & N., Woods, Welsh Newton, and Bishopswood, Herefordshire,' should have been '*R. fuscus*, W. & N.' Those plants are identical with those I sent, in 1886, from the same localities under the name of '*fuscus*, W. & N.' See 'Report,' 1886, pp. 149–150. I cannot, however, see how these very hairy plants can receive the same name as the *Kœhleri*-like plants sent both this year and last from Aconbury Wood."—Augustin Ley. "Doubtful."—Dr. Focke. "*Fuscus* of Focke."—C. C. Babington.

Rubus Reuteri, Merc. Sellack, Herefordshire, 4th August, 1888. —Augustin Ley, Is "*R. rubicundus*, Wirtg."

R. horridus, Schultz, not Htn. a corylifolian form; petals usually white, but in the specimen sent of a deep rose colour; stem somewhat angular, very prickly, neither glaucous nor pruinose. Hedge in a field adjoining Croham Hurst, Croydon, July, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. "Not identical with German forms."—Dr. Focke. "Apparently *Lecoqii*, Gen. It is one of the many plants confounded by authors under *cæsius*. It is one of the *Eu-cæsii* of Genevier. A very interesting plant. I should like to see more of it, and better specimens."—C. C. Babington.

Rubus cæsius, L. var. *intermedius*, Bab. Harling to Lorling, Norfolk, W., 3rd October, 1888. Owing to a remarkably late season, I was not able to gather good specimens of this and other *Rubi* in October. The barren shoots were not all matured, but portions of old stems at base of the panicle show well the alternate armature. I have scarcely come across any varieties of *cæsius* in Norfolk.—E. F. Linton. "What a very bad leaf! Apparently *cæsius—intermedius*."—C. C. Babington. "May be; but too imperfect."—Dr. Focke.

Poterium polygamum, Waldst. et Kit. var. *stenolophum*, Spach. Blewbury, Berks., July, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Rosa rubella, Sm. The Mynde Park, Herefordshire, 2nd July, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "C'est probablement le *R. rubella*, Sm. (= *R. alpina* × *R. pimpinellifolia*.")—F. Crépin. Only of garden origin?—Ed.

R. Sabini, Woods. Two clumps on sandhills at further side of R. Naver, from Betty Hill, Sutherlandshire. I do not think this exactly corresponds with true *Sabini*, though undoubtedly near it. July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "Appartient au groupe *Sabini* des variétés du *R. involuta*, Sm. Sépales entiers"—F. Crépin. "*Sabini*." —J. G. Baker.

R. involuta, Sm., var. Barnes Common, Surrey, 23rd September, 1884.—W. R. Linton. "Pourrait bien être une variété du *R. involuta*, mais trop incomplètement représentée pour bien juger."—F. Crépin. Mr. Baker says "Compare *tomentella*; I think, not *involuta*."

R. involuta, Sm., var. *Doniana* (Woods). Near Giggleswick, Yorks., Co. 64. 27th September, 1888.—R. L. and F. P. Thompson. "*teste* J. G. Baker." "Cette forme qui a des glandes sous-foliaires très-nombreuses, ne peut pas être la forme décrite par Woods sous le nom de *R. Doniana*, qui n'a pas de glandes sous les folioles. Ce fait partie du groupe *Sabini*, du *R. involuta*."—F. Crépin.

R. mollis, Sm., var. *glabrata*, Fries. Strome Ferry, West Ross, 3rd August, 1888. In 1884 my brother and I discovered only two or three bushes of this Rose, close together, and from them we sent up a few specimens to the club labelled *Rosa mollis*, var. As I remarked in last year's 'Report,' "Dr. N. J. Scheutz has identified specimens of mine as the var. *glabrata* of Fries." This last summer we were able to find a few more bushes more than half-a-mile from those first found, along the line of rail; and to note that the petals, in a few belated flowers under the shade of a rock, were pure white.—

E. F. Linton. Also sent by W. R. Linton "C'est peut-être une forme glabre du *R. mollis*, Sm., mais je n'oserais rien certifier. C'est, dans tous les cas, une forme très-curieuse et qui me paraît nouvelle."—F. Crépin.

Rosa ——— ? Blairmore, Glenartney, Perthshire, 2nd August, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "*R. tomentosa*, Sm., var. Feuilles inférieures et moyennes des ramuscules florifères glanduleuses en dessous."—F. Crépin.

R. subglobosa, Sm., Biddulph, Staffordshire, September, 1888. New County record.—W. H. Painter. "Toutes les folioles sont glanduleuses en dessous. Me paraît appartenir au groupe des variétés du *R. tomentosa* que j'ai appelé *R. cuspidatoides*, Crép. Le var. *subglobosa* (*R. subglobosa*, Sm.), n'a pas de glandes sous-foliaires."—F. Crépin.

R. tomentosa, Sm., v. *farinosa*. Westhope Hill, Herefordshire, 2nd July, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "In Mr. Baker's 'Monograph,' *farinosa* is described as having 'short peduncles quite destitute of aciculi and glandular setæ,' and petioles only 'slightly glandular,' characters which cannot certainly be attributed to Mr. Ley's plant, though it seems rightly placed under *tomentosa*."—W. Moyle Rogers. "La seule fleur qui existe sur l'échantillon a quelques rares glandes sur son pédicelle. C'est probablement une forme de transition vers le *R. farinosa*."—F. Crépin. Mr. Baker crosses out *farinosa*.

R. tomentosa, Sm., var. Shirley, Derbyshire, September, 1887.—W. R. Linton. Je me trompe peut-être, mais je suis porté à voir dans cette forme une variété du *R. coriifolia*, Fries, appartenant au groupe des variétés dont font partie les *R. gothica*, Winst., *R. Bakeri*, Déségl., et *R. celerata*, Baker. L'un des fruits présente des glandes."—F. Crépin.

R. tomentosa, Sm., var. Near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, 13th July, 1887.—W. R. Linton. "Yes."—J. G. Baker. "On the whole, this seems to come best under *tomentosa* in spite of the nearly naked peduncles, and nearly glabrous styles. I have seen nothing like it before."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Appartient au groupe des variétés du *R. tomentosa*, Sm., qui a pour type le *R. farinosa*, Bechst. Forme curieuse!"—F. Crépin.

Rosa scabriuscula, Sm., var., with assurgent calyx. Wood, Coldsborough Park, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "This will not do for *scabriuscula*, which has much less clothing and less glandular leaves, and straighter prickles. I should have named it simply *R. tomentosa*, Sm."—W. Moyle Rogers. "La var. du *R. tomentosa*, connue sous le nom du *R. scabriuscula*, est moins tomenteuse que cette plante. C'est toutefois une forme qui se rapproche de celle-la."—F. Crépin.

R. tomentosa, Sm., var. *uncinata*, Lees. See 'Rep. Bot. Ex. Club,' 1887, p. 179. Low bushes on a mountain side above Llys-y-gwynt, between Llanfairfechan and Aber, Carnarvon, 7th July, 1888. Altitude about 600 feet.—Charles Bailey.

R. rubiginosa, L., apparently quite wild. Ascent of Glen Turrit, Perthshire, 3rd August, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "C'est bien *R. rubiginosa*, L."—F. Crépin.

Rosa micrantha, Sm., var. *Briggsii*. Pedunculo nudo. Habitat ad margines agrorum juxta Woodspring, in comitatu Somersetsiensi, Sep., 1888. From the same bushes that have been twice supplied to the Club, and to which Mr. Briggs gave the name.—J. Walter White. "Si je vois bien, ce n'est pas une var. du *R. micrantha* mais simplement une variation du *R. agrestis*, Savi. (=*R. sepium*, Thuill.).—F. Crépin. This disposes of 512b of Lond. Cat.—Ed.

R. micrantha, Sm., var. *Briggsii*, Baker. Bank, Shalaford, Egg Buckland, S. Devon, July, 1888. I intended, last season, to get pieces of the plant in fruit, and showing the barren stem, to put with the flowering ones now sent, but unfortunately let the time slip by.—T. R. Archer Briggs. These did not reach the Editor in time to be sent to Monsieur Crépin.

R. canina, L., var. *dumalis* (Bechst.). An extreme form, with glandular leaflets and aciculate peduncles, Bradley, Derbyshire, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Is *verticillacantha*, Mérat."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Trop incomplet pour être déterminé. Nervures secondaires glanduleuses."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L., var. 'between *dumalis* and *subcristata*,' J. G. Baker. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 30th August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Peut-être, car je n'ose rien affirmer; une var. du *R. canina* du groupe du *R. dumalis*."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L., var. *dumalis* or *subcristata*. With petioles and midrib hairy, and sepals setose. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, July, 1887.—W. R. Linton. "C'est une forme curieuse, mais pour se prononcer sur la place qu'elle doit occuper parmi les var. du *R. canina*, il faudrait des spécimens plus complets. Il paraît y avoir parfois des glandes sur certaines nervures secondaires."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L., var. *subcristata*, Baker. With sepals and peduncles setiose. Stydd, S. Derbyshire, 3rd October, 1888."—W. R. Linton. This may be a weak form of *subcristata*, such as I have seen (very rarely) in the hilly parts of Devon; but on the whole I should prefer placing it under *verticillacantha*, Mérat."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Trop incomplet pour bien juger."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L. Leaflets doubly serrate, hairy on the upper surface; sepals setose; peduncles with occasional setæ. Uig, Isle of Skye, August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Appartient au *Rosa glauca*, Vill., variété appartenant à la division c. *Biserratæ-compositæ*, *a. Nudæ*, *aa. Eglandulosæ* †† *Sep. gland.* (Conf. 'Primitiæ,' p. 715.)"—F. Crépin.

R. glauca, Vill., 'form near *Reuteri*.'—J. G. Baker. Yeldersley, S. Derbyshire, 14th September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Me fait l'effet d'appartenir au *R. glauca*."—F. Crépin.

R. canina, L., (?) *implexa* (Gren.). Yeldersley, S. Derbyshire, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Globose fruited *implexa*, I think."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Appartient au groupe du *R. tomentella*, Lem."—F. Crépin.

R. ———? "Goes under *Watsoni* it seems to me."—J. G. Baker. Bradley, S. Derbyshire, 20th September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Trop maigrement représenté pour pouvoir être bien jugé. Pourrait fort bien être une var. glanduleuse du *R. coriifolia*, Fries."—F. Crépin.

Rosa canina, L. *frondosa* × *coriifolia*. "Between *frondosa* and *coriifolia*."—J. G. Baker. Near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Would not this best come under *implexa*, although the styles are nearly glabrous?"—W. Moyle Rogers. "Probablement une var. du *Rosa canina* du groupe *R. lutetiana*, Leman."—Crépin.

R. canina, L., var. *coriifolia* (Fries). Form with setose sepals. Berriedale, Sutherland, July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Yes, if the sepals are really subcristate; a point left uncertain by my specimen."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Appartient au *R. coriifolia*, Fries. C'est une variation à dents irrégulières doubles, triples ou simples."—F. Crépin.

R. ———, peduncles and sepals setose, leaflets of *urbica*; named by Mr. Baker "*Reuteri*, with glandular sepals." Near Hognaston, Derbyshire, September, 1888. This form by its prickles recalls *tomentosa*, whilst it has the leaflets of *urbica*, and in other respects it is divergent from typical *Reuteri* (=*glauca* Vill), which occurs in a few places in this district.—W. R. Linton. "Pubescence extrêmement faible; pétiole un peu pubescent; côte medionné un peu pubescent; parfois q. q. rares poils sur les nervures secondaires. Peut-être une variété du *R. coriifolia*, Fries."—F. Crépin.

R. stylosa, var. *pseudo-rusticana*, Crép. Leigh, 4th August, and Beer Hackett, 31st August, both in Dorset; and also in fieldhedge between Hagler's Hole and Sedgehill, S. Wilts., 1st September, 1888. Seen only in hedges. A new white flowered glabrous-leaved form of *R. stylosa*, thus named for me by M. Crépin in March last, after having been sent by me to the club for distribution two years before, labelled *R. virginea*, Rip. For description &c., see 'Jour. Bot.,' January, 1889.—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. stylosa, Desv., var. *leucochroa* (Desv.). A very strongly growing rose, abundant on the banks of marsh ditches in the lowlands near Worle, North Somerset. When in early bloom the column of styles is only prominent in the primordial flowers; but in fruit this character is well marked throughout. 12th September, 1888.—J. Walter White. "Pubescence à peu près bornée à la nervure médiane; pétioles glabrescents. C'est une var. du *R. stylosa* voisine du *R. rusticana*, Déségl."—F. Crépin.

R. leucochroa, Desv. I have been urged to write a note and ask for its insertion in this report on the plants which I sent to the club thus named last year as new county records for Dorset and S. Hants. The members who received those specimens may well have doubted whether they were worth keeping when they read M. Crépin's note in the Report—"This is a *stylosa* form, but it is impossible to say whether it should be placed under *R. systyla* Desv. or *R. leucochroa* Desv." It may interest these members therefore to learn that in March, 1888, without having heard of this note (already sent to Mr. Nicholson, I suppose), I forwarded nine sheets of specimens to M. Crépin, all labelled *R. leucochroa*—eight being from Devon localities, and the ninth the plant from Dorset which had been sent to the Club—and that M. Crépin most kindly wrote a separate note for each sheet, confirming the name *leucochroa*, with the qualification in

every case added, "*if the corolla is white.*" The fact is I have never thought of naming any rose *leucochroa* that had not white petals ; but, I must add, *that* is far from being the only character on which I rely in distinguishing this rose from other kindred *stylosa* and *canina* forms. Fully to justify the application of the name *leucochroa* to any bush, it should have, I think, in combination with a white corolla, a markedly stiff and erect habit, peduncles of moderate length, well clothed with setæ, styles nearly or quite glabrous, leaflets just intermediate in size and outline between *systyla* and *obtusifolia*, glabrous above, hairy on the veins beneath, and ciliate, and prickles remarkably hooked (especially on the flowering shoots) also just intermediate between those of *systyla* and *obtusifolia*. These prickles (usually red) have much longer points than those of *systyla* and *stylosa*, and, in conjunction with the stiff habit and rather small obovate leaflets (sharply simply toothed, and usually dark green), make the bush easily recognisable. The fruit is nearly oval with disk as prominent as in other *stylosa* forms, and bearing a short style-column after the petals fall. In flower the styles are usually free, and variable in the degree to which they protrude. *R. leucochroa* is one of the commonest roses throughout Devon and (apparently) Cornwall, but seems rare in other parts of England. Plants from the neighbourhood of Plymouth were thus named by Mr. Déséglise for Mr. Briggs many years ago. It is well described in Boreau's "Flore du centre de la France."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rosa arvensis, Huds., var. *gallicoides*, Déségl. Stydd, S. Derby, 3rd October, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Bien nommé."—F. Crépin.

Pyrus torminalis, Ehrh., var. Rocks, Aberedw, Radnorshire, 17th July, 1888. This is a deeply-cut variety, which may, perhaps, be worth sending. I only found a small tree or bush growing among abundance of *P. rupicola*, Syme. I believe *P. torminalis*, Ehrh., to be a new County record for Radnor.—Augustin Ley. "Scarcely a variety."—Ed. "Do."—J. G. Baker. "I should be content to name without adding 'var.,' for the deep cutting of the leaves is hardly, I think, a sufficiently marked feature to permit us to designate this plant a variety."—T. R. Archer Briggs. One of the trees in Wychwood has leaves nearly as deeply incised.—Ed.

P. scandica, Syme? Craig Breidden, Montgomeryshire, June, 1888. I send this as not representing typical *scandica*, but as one of the intermediates between this and *P. Aria*, Sm., which I do not know which species to place to. A form very similar to this, from the Dowards, Herefordshire, but a step nearer to *P. Aria*, was named for me *P. Aria*, a few years ago, by Dr. Boswell, with the remark that he had never seen the leaves of the side-shoots in *Aria* so deeply lobed. I found but one shrub of this variety on Craig Breidden.—Augustin Ley. "Is not this *Aria?*"—J. G. Baker. "This has some of the characters of *scandica*, and seems to me *Aria* towards *scandica*, *i.e.*, an intermediate form."—Arthur Bennett. "*P. latifolia*, Syme."—C. C. Babington. "Certainly is not *P. scandica ;* it is much nearer *P. latifolia*, Syme, which latter he at one time thought to be the *scandica* of continental botanists. Vide 'Rep. B. E. Club,' 1872–1874, pp.

19, 20. However, I would name this specimen not *P. latifolia*, but *P. Aria*. The leaves are not enough lobed for those of *P. latifolia*. I have both species in cultivation in my grounds here, and have found *P. latifolia* come quite true from seeds of wild bushes "—T. R. Archer Briggs. An almost identical specimen from the Ickleton road, Oxon, was named *Aria* by Dr. Boswell. See 'Fl. Oxf.,' p. 114.—Ed.

Cratægus coccinea, L. Naturalized in wood at Butterby, June, 1887. One specimen.—H. E. Fox. A North American plant with edible fruit.—Ed.

Saxifraga Geum, L., var. *dentata*. Hort. Root from co. Kerry.—E. F. Linton.

S. hirsuta, L. Hort. Root from co. Kerry.—E. F. Linton.

S. hirsuta, L. Cormagh Cliffs, Slieve Inish, Kerry, July, 1888. Alt. 1,700 feet.—R. W. Scully. "Is not hairy at all. I should call it *S. Geum*, L."—J. G. Baker.

S. rivularis, L. Corrie Sneachda, Easterness, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

S. decipiens, Erhr. Slieve Inish Mountain, Kerry, July, 1888.—R. W. Scully. "Yes."—J. G. Baker.

S. quinquefida, Haworth. Ben Laoigh, Argyle, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. Also mountain cliffs, Hatterel, Herefordshire, 19th June, 1888.—Augustin Ley. Sent as *S. sponhemica*, Gmel., a name antedated by that of Haworth. Prof. Engler writes me he now considers *S. quinquefida* as good a species as *S. hirsuta*.—Ed.

Ribes Grossularia, L., var. *Uva-crispa* (L.). Atlow, S. Derbyshire, 9th June, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Gray called it var. *glabra* in 'Nat. Arr. Br. Pl.,' 1821.

R. rubrum, L., var. *petræum* (Sm.). Spey Side, Kinchurdy, Easterness, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

R. rubrum, L., var. *spicatum* (Robson). Uig, Ske, August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. A very interesting plant, which appears worthy of specific distinction.—Ed.

Sedum reflexum, L., var. *albescens*, (Haworth), Bab. Torquay, July, 1888.—Elizabeth Lomax.

S. Forsterianum, Sm , var. *glaucescens*, L.C. Craig Breidden, Montgomery, July, 1888.—Augustin Ley.

Drosera anglica, Huds., var. *obovata*, Mert. et Koch. Sligachan, Skye, 6th August, 1888.—W. R. and E. F. Linton. Prof. Lawson told me in several districts of Skye this was the prevailing form. It is very abundant in some districts of the neighbouring mainland of West Ross.—Ed. Base of Ben Laoigh, Argyle, Co. 98, and Mid-Perth 88.—G. C. Druce. New County records.

Myriophyllum spicatum, L. Trafwell Lake, Anglesey. New County record. August, 1888.—J. E. Griffith.

Epilobium parviflorum, Schreb., × *obscurum*, Schreb. Bradley, and Brailsford, S. Derbyshire, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Both passed by Mons. Barbey.

E. parviflorum, Schreb., × *hirsutum*, L. Shotover, Oxon., September, 1888.—G. C. Druce. Passed by Mons. Barbey. Prof. Haussknecht considers it *parviflorum* × *montanum*.

Epilobium montanum, L. Form. Garden weed, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, 29th June, 1888. This form having the leaves in threes, though not at all rare, occurred in an unusual quantity in an uncultivated garden. With it were also plants with alternate leaves, and one root showed examples of stems respectively having leaves singly, in twos and in threes.—R. F. Towndrow. Also from Unwell Wood, Berks.—G. C. Druce. It is the so-called var. *verticillatum* of Koch in 'Flor. Germ.' p. 265, and 'Sturm. Fl.' 17, 72, 1838, and more fully described in Haussknecht's 'Monographie der Gattung Epilobium,' 1884, p. 75; "i. *verticillata:* foliis ternatis rarius quaternis, floralibus alternantibus." I saw a specimen at Aberfeldy, Mid-Perth, this year.—Ed.

E. montanum, L. f. *minor*, Haussk. Aberfeldy, by Moness Falls, Mid-Perth, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

E. montanum, L. monstrosity. A form with very small flowers, and the flower stalks much branched, probably from an aphis, with which it was infested. Den of Lawers, Mid-Perth, and Dalmally, Argyll, August, 1888. Also a large much branched form with purple flowers from same localities, which Prof. Haussknecht passed as *montanum*.—G. C. Druce.

E. montanum × *obscurum*, Schreb. Brailsford, S. Derbyshire, 6th October, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Passed by Monsieur Barbey.

E. montanum, L. × *lanceolatum*, Seb. et Maur. Near Canterbury, E. Kent, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce. Teste Prof. Haussknecht.

E. roseum × *parviflorum*. Pickersleigh, Malvern, Worcestershire, 3rd September, 1888, stigmas lobed.—R. F. Towndrow. Passed by Mons. Barbey.

E. obscurum, Schreb., var. *aprica*, Haussknecht. Bruern Wood, July, 1885.—G. C. Druce. See 'Fl. Oxf.' p. 117.

E. obscurum × *palustre*. Dalmally, Argyll; teste Haussknecht; August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

E. obscurum, Schreb. × *palustre*, L. Brailsford, S. Derbyshire, September, 1888. I am doubtful about this plant, and think it to be a form of *obscurum* only.—W. R. Linton. Passed by Mons. Barbey.

E. Lamyi, Schultz. Hort., Bangor. Seeds from Mr. Towndrow, Malvern.—J. E. Griffith. Mons. Barbey does not include this in the list of specimens which he passes as correct. He may have overlooked it.—Ed.

E. palustre, L., var. *lineare* (Krause), Hausskn. Headingtonwick, Oxon., July, 1885. Boat of Garten, Easterness, August, 1888. Haussknecht describes it, l.c., p. 130, as "d. *angustifolia:* fol. 2–3 m.m. latis, varia longitudine, venis destitutis vel vix indicatis."—G. C. Druce.

E. anagallidifolium, Lamk. (1786). Ben Laoigh, Argyle, Co. 98, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. Prof. Haussknecht quotes as a synonym of this plant, *E. repens*, 'Hill's Brit. Herbal,' 1756, an ante-binomial work; and adopts Lamarck's name. He rejects the Linnæan name of *alpinum* as dubious, as he also does *E. tetragonum* with greater reason. If such a name as *E. alpinum* be discarded, how few of the Linnæan names would be retained!—Ed.

Ludwigia palustris, Elliott. New Forest, S. Hants, July, 1881.—G. C. Druce.

Circæa Lutetiana, L., var. *intermedia*, Wats. Deep, shady wood, Dalrannoch, Perthshire, 9th August, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill "Poor sample of *C. intermedia*, Ehrh."—Mons. W. Barbey. Its facies much nearer *Lutetiana*. Ehrhart's plant is nearer *alpina*.—Ed.

C. alpina, L., var. *intermedia*, Ehrh.—Wastdale Head, Cumberland, August, 1888.—H. E. Fox. "Yes."—Mons. Barbey. Wood, Aberedw, Radnorshire, July 17th, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "*C. alpina*, L."—Mons. Barbey. The specimens were mixed; one or two appeared to be var. *intermedia*, Ehrh.—Ed.

Bupleurum rotundifolium, L. Wootton, Berks, August, 1886.—G. C. Druce.

Trinia vulgaris, DC. St. Vincent's Rocks, Gloster, W., August, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

Archangelica officinalis, Hoffm. A weed in my garden, Kersal Cottage, Prestwich, Manchester, the last fourteen years, September, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Peucedanum officinale, L. Whitstable, Kent, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Galium verum × *Mollugo*. Near Bagley Wood, Berks., July, 1881.—G. C. Druce. Foliage nearly of *verum*, but a much taller plant, with rather larger, greenish-white flowers. Probably *G. decolorans*, Gr. et Godr.—Ed.

G. anglicum, Huds. Near Brandon, Norfolk, July, 1881.—G. C. Druce.

Erigeron alpinum, L. Glen Dole, Forfar, August, 1881.—G. C. Druce.

Inula salicina, L. Root from Lough Derg. Unluckily the plant persists in flowering during my summer holiday, and the specimens were dried by my gardener, consequently are not all I could wish.—E. F. Linton.

Achillea nobilis, L. Established many years on waste ground near Kingswood, Bristol, 14th August, 1888.—J. Walter White. The true plant, known from *Millefolium* by the leaf, "rachi angusta ab apice ad medium folii dentata;" whereas in *Millefolium* "rachi integra vel in apice folii subdentata."—Ed.

Anthemis nobilis, L. Woodcote Common, Oxon, 'Fl. Ox.,' p. 161. Very rare, July, 1885.—G. C. Druce.

Chrysanthemum corymbosum, L. On the quay, Bangor, September, 1888.—J. E. Griffith. The discoid form looking very much like *Tanacetum boreale*.—Ed. Mr. Arthur Bennett says "he believes it is correct."

Matricaria maritima, L. Root from Sutherland, by Rev. E. Marshall, Hort. Croydon.—Arthur Bennett.

Senecio Jacobæa, L., var. *flosculosus* (Jord.). Banna sandhills, Kerry, July, 1888.—R. W. Scully. S. F. Gray is a much earlier authority for the varietal name than Jordan, who, moreover, I believe, described it as a species.—Ed.

S. aquaticus, Huds., var. *pinnatifidus*, Gr. et Godr. Balsall

Common, Warwickshire, August, 1888.—H. Bromwich. Specimens too imperfect, lacking, as they did, the especial portions necessary for the identification of the variety.—Ed.

Carduus nutans × *crispus*. Hedge, Sellack, Herefordshire, September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Is not the plant of Syme or Watson, which is exactly halfway between the two; this is very near *crispus*."—Arthur Bennett. Is much nearer *crispus* than the plant sent from St. Weonards by Mr. Ley, in 1883, which was even nearer *nutans* than the hybrid to which Mr. Watson gave the name *Newbouldi*.—Ed.

C. crispus, L., *acanthoides* (L.). Woods, Symonds Yat, W. Gloster, 13th October, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Yes."—J. G. Baker. I should hardly have called this *acanthoides*. It seems a remarkable form of *crispus*, showing no *nutans* parentage.—Ed. "Judging by specimens gathered near Croydon, and named "*C. crispus*, var. *lentiginosus* = *C. acanthoides*, Bab., 'Man.' by H. C. Watson, and assented to by Dr. Boswell, I should say certainly not *acanthoides*. I should call it, as Prof Babington does, a weak form of *crispus*. It has just the appearance that specimens have that have been "cut over," in trimming hedge banks, and afterwards throwing out autumnal flowering shoots."—Arthur Bennett. "It seems a remarkable form of *crispus*."—C. C. Babington.

Cirsium arvensis × *palustris*. Wood, Holm Lacey, Herefordshire, October, 1888.—Augustin Ley. I have seen the same form in Oxford, see 'Fl. Ox.,' p. 174, and consider it a lax form of *palustris*, at any rate it is not *Cirsium arvensi* × *palustre* of Naegeli, which has the closely aggregated anthodes of type *palustris*.—Ed. "This may not be identical with Naegeli's plant, so named, yet I believe it a hybrid. I have a nearly similar plant from Mitcham Common, Surrey, except that my specimen has much more spinous-armed peduncles than this."—Arthur Bennett.

Arnoseris pusilla, Gærtn. Lakenheath, Suffolk, W., July, 1881.—G. C. Druce.

Crepis taraxacifolia, Thuill. Wolvercote, Oxon., July, 1885.—G. C. Druce.

Hieracium Pilosella, L. var. *Peleterianum*, Mer. Moulin Huet Cliffs, Guernsey, ex herb.—J. H. Steuart. "Correct" F. J. Hanbury.

H. pratense, Tausch. Between Haddington and Longniddry, Co. Haddington, 30th June, 1888. New county record. As I pointed out some time ago the plant is likely to be found in various localities on the East side of the Island.—A. Craig-Christie.

H. melanocephalum, Tausch. Ben na Bourd, S. Aberdeen, August, 1887.—E. F. Linton.

H. holosericeum, Backh. Ben Hope, Sutherland, at 2,800 feet, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. New County record.

H. eximium, Backh., var. *tenellum*, Backh. Carn Eas, prope Braemar, S. Aberdeen, August, 1887.—E. F. Linton. "Correct" F. J. Hanbury. Also Glen Ennich, Easterness, August, 1887.—G. C. Druce. New County record.

Hieracium gracilentum, Backh. Glen Ennich, Easterness, August, 1887; teste F. J. Hanbury.—G. C. Druce. New County record.

H globosum, Backh., Glen Ennich, Easterness, August, 1887; teste F. J. Hanbury.—G. C. Druce. New County record.

H. lingulatum, Backh. Corrie Ceander, S. Aberdeen, August, 1881.—G. C. Druce. Also Altnacaillich Burn, Sutherlandshire, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. From the specimens being sent out without labels attached, either to the plants or sheet, I am afraid specimens of this and *nitidum* will require checking; at least Mr. Hanbury tells me his were transposed. Mine appear to be right. —Ed.

H. chrysanthum, Backh. Glen Ennich, Easterness, teste F. J. Hanbury, August, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

H. amplexicaule, L. Ex Oxford. Hort, Bangor.—J. E. Griffith.

H. anglicum, Fries. Settle, Yorkshire, 2nd to 14th July, 1888. Last year I sent specimens labelled *H. anglicum* var. *cerinthiforme*, and they were passed as correct by Mr. Hanbury. Last year Mr. Hanbury and I were shown specimens of the true *cerinthiforme* gathered by the late Mr. J. Tatham in Scotland, preserved in his herbarium, and we then saw it was quite a different plant from the Settle one, having a very leafy stem; these specimens are therefore sent as corrections.—W. H. Painter. "Correct."—F. J. Hanbury. Also from banks of River Rushill, Glenartney, Perthshire, August, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "Correct."—F. J. H.

H. anglicum, Fries. Winch Bridge, Teesdale, July, 1888.—H. E. Fox. "No."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. pallidum, Biv., var. *Schmidtii*, Tausch. Craig Dulyn, Carnarvonshire, 21st August, 1888. Named for me by Dr. Lindeberg, through the kindness of Mr. Hanbury.—Augustin Ley. Also sunny banks, Betty Hill, Farr Bay, Sutherland, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill and W. R. Linton. "Correct."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. pallidum, Biv., var. *crinigerum*. Rocks, Aberedw, Radnorshire, 17th July, 1888. New County record. This has been seen by Dr. Lindeberg, through Mr. Hanbury's kindness, and Dr. Lindeberg's remark was "Cum planta originali bene convenit."—Augustin Ley. Also from limestone rock, Gt. Doward, Herefordshire, 11th June, 1888, confirmation of County record; and Craig Breidden, Montgomeryshire, June, 1888; both collected by Augustin Ley.

H. pallidum, Biv., var. Limestone, Gt. Doward, Herefordshire, 11th June, 1888. I think this must be the *H. stenolepis* mentioned by Mr. Hanbury in 'Journ. Bot.,' July, 1885, p. 205. It was not, however, picked at the same station as the Herefordshire plant there mentioned; and I do not feel sure of its identity with that plant.—Augustin Ley. Also Pontesbury Hill, Salop, 29th June, 1888.—John Fraser. This and the var. *crinigerum* in preceding paragraph Mr. Hanbury marks as *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch, but "he is not prepared to say how far these two names are synonymous; but the Salop plant is certainly the same as the one from Craig Breidden, Great Doward Hill, and Radnorshire, to which the name *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch, has been applied by competent authorities."

Hieracium pollinarium, F. J. Hanb. Steep sea cliffs overhanging the road between Betty Hill and Farr Bay, Sutherlandshire (only four plants gathered), July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

H. Gibsoni, Backh. Root from Settle, York, Hort., Croydon.—Arthur Bennett. Settle, York, 9th July, 1888.—W. H. Painter. Also from Stamforth, York, July, 1888.—R. F. and F. P. Thompson. "All correct."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. Oreades, Fries., Mon., p. 94. Berriedale, Caithness, 21st, July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Yes, very fine. Observe the pilose tips of ligules, an easy character, by which it may be separated from *H. argenteum*, Fr."—F. J. Hanbury. Figured in Dillenius' Hort., Eltham, f. 179.

H. argenteum, Fr. Bagaistich Burn, Altnaharra, Sutherlandshire, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. By the River Esk, Clova, Forfar, August, 1887.—E. F. Linton. "Both correct."—F. J. Hanbury. The latter beautiful specimens.

H. nitidum, Backh. Altnacaillich Burn, below Ben Hope, Sutherlandshire, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. New County record.

H. murorum, L. p.p. Winch Bridge, Teesdale, July, 1887.—H. E. Fox. "Yes."—F. J. H.

H. cæsium, Fr., var. *cambricum*, Baker. Great Orme's Head, July, 1888.—J. E. Griffith, and ex hort., Croydon.—Arthur Bennett. "Correct."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. vulgatum, Fr., var. Berriedale, Caithness, 21st July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Yes,"—F. J. Hanbury.

H. vulgatum, Fr., var. *rubescens*, Backh. Near Feizor, and hills above Settle, Yorks., Co. 64, June to 6th July, 1888.—R. F. and F. P. Thompson. "Yes; thoroughly typical of this well-marked variety."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. scoticum, F. J. Hanb. Reay, Caithness, July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Also from same locality, and from Strathy, Sutherlandshire, on Durness limestone, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "All correct."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. juranum, Fr. Hort., Croydon.—Arthur Bennett.

H. lapponicum, Fr., Mon., p. 170. Sent unnamed from rocky banks of the Elan, 18th July 1888, and railway banks, near Rhayader, Radnorshire, 17th July, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Probably *H. lapponicum.*"—F. J. Hanbury.

H. orarium, Lindb. Sunny flowery bank, overhanging the estuary of River Naver, below Betty Hill Inn, Sutherlandshire, 30th July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill and W. R Linton. "*H. orarium*, var. fide, Dr. C. J. Lindeberg. Observe the very pilose tips to the ligules, which character helps to separate the species from *H. vulgatum*, Fries. I have had this Sutherland plant under cultivation for two years, and find that under these circumstances it closely approximates to the normal Scandinavian type of the species."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. Friesii, Hartm. Uig, Isle of Skye, 13th August, 1888. This plant differs in size and number of heads from typical *H. Friesii*. It is the prevalent form about Uig, but the type also occurs quite sparingly.—W. R. Linton.

Hieracium crocatum, Fr. By the Rothay, Grasmere, Westmoreland, August, 1888.—H. E. Fox.

H. pulchellum, Lindb., var. *vestitum*. Unst, Shetland Isles, 16th August, 1886.—W. R. Linton. So named by Dr. Lindeberg.

H. auratum, Fries., Mon. p. 181. Uig, Isle of Skye, August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Yes."—F. J. Hanbury. Pointed out to me by Mr. Hanbury, near Lawers, Mid-Perth. It was also abundant in meadows at head of Loch Awe, near Dalmally, Argyll. New County record.—Ed.

H. sparsifolium, Lindeb. Uig, Isle of Skye, 9th of August, 1888. This has been found in Britain previous to my discovery of it in Skye. The credit of the naming is due to Mr. Hanbury.—W. R. Linton. Also unnamed from rocks, Blaen, Taffawr, Breconshire, August, 1888; and débris of slate quarries, Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, August, 1888.—Augustin Ley.

Taraxacum officinale, Lamk., var. *erythrospermum* (Andrz.). Sandy common, near sea, Seaton Carew, July, 1887.—H. E. Fox. "This seems the plant usually so named in Britain, but I believe the name has been denied as representing the plant of the continent, so called." —Arthur Bennett.

Lactuca saligna, L. Whitstable, Kent, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Sonchus arvensis, L., var. *glabra*, L. C. Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 25th August, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Almost certainly the var. *lævipes*, Koch.—Ed.

S. arvensis, L., var. *angustifolius*, Meyer. Wells, W. Norfolk, September, 1888. Ex herb.—H. D. Geldart.

Campanula rotundifolia, L., var. *lancifolia*, Koch. Cliffs, Carnedd Dafydd, Carnarvon, 21st August, 1888.—Augustin Ley. Dr. Schönland was kind enough to examine these and the following specimens with me. We find it impossible to separate the foregoing from the type plant.—Ed.

C. rotundifolia, L., var. Lime rocks, Carreg Cennin, Carmarthen, 6th September, 1888.—Augustin Ley. These specimens were not all from the same variety. Some of them well match the var. *lancifolia*, Koch, the description of which is here appended: "folia caulina inferiora bipollicaria 3–4 lineas lata, superiora sensim breviora et angustiora." 'Fl. Germ.,' 2,538 (1844). Koch gives as a synomym the var. *reniformis*, Pers.: "major, fol. radicalibus pluribus eniformibus persistentibus, caul. sparsis oblongo lanceolatus in petiolum decurrentibus." 'Syn.,' vol. i. p. 188 (1805). Dr. Schönland has been good enough to translate for me the following descriptions of varieties of *C. rotundifolia* from A. Vocke and C. Angelbrodt's 'Flora von Nordhausen,' Berlin, 1886. "(a) *uniflora*, Hampe. Stem simple, stiff, one-flowered; leaves, linear. On sunny slopes and sandy soil. (b) *elongata*, Hampe. Stem elongated, length up to 0·50 m. [I have seen it nearly 1 m. long; S. Schönland], leaves elongated, linear-lanceolate, radical leaves usually wanting. On gypsum rocks. (c) *cæspitosa*, Hampe. Stem cæspitose, ascending, about as long as the finger; almost always with three flowers; stem-leaves linear. On sunny slopes. (d) *hirta*, Mert.

et Koch. The lower part of plant covered with stiff hairs. On sunny slopes. (e) *lancifolia*, Koch (*C. Baumgarteni*, Beck.). Lower stem-leaves up to 0·05 m. in length, and 0·01 m. in breadth, the upper ones gradually shorter and narrower. On gypsum rocks." Care must be taken in examining specimens of *C. rotundifolia* not to mistake the leaves of the barren shoots for those of the flowering stems, to the latter of which the above descriptions alone apply.—Ed.

Vaccinium intermedium, Ruthe. Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, August, 1888.—Geo. Nicholson. This was first made known and figured as a British plant by R. Garner, *F.L.S.*, in 'Science Gossip,' March 7th, 1872, in a "note on a hybrid *Vaccinium* between Bilberry and Cranberry."—Ed.

Arctostaphylos alpina, Spreng. Ben Eay, West Ross, August, 1887.—G. C. Druce. Ben Hope, Sutherland, at 2,600 feet, 20th July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Erica Mackayi, Hook. Roundstone, Galway, September, 1888. Ex herb.—W. R. Linton.

Erica ciliaris, L. Wareham, Dorset, August, 1888. Ex herb.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Pyrola rotundifolia, L. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.—New County record.

Hypopitys Monotropa, Crantz. Mongewell, Oxon, July, 1884.—G. C. Druce.

Armeria plantaginea, Willd. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

Cicendia pusilla, Griesb. L'Ancresse Common, Guernsey, August, 1888. Walter W. Reeves.

Gentiana Amarella, L. var. *multicaulis*, Lange. Reay, Caithness, 27th July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "*G. multicaulis* Lange." Sandhills, Lytham, Lancashire, W., September, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. Did not Lange describe as a form? It certainly does not appear to be worthy of specific rank.—Ed. "*f. multicaulis*," Lange.—A. B.

G. germanica, Willd. Crowell Hill, Oxon, September, 1886.—G. C. Druce. See 'Rep. Bot. Ex. Club,' 1886; and 'Fl. Oxon.'

Limnanthemum peltatum, Gmel. Isis, Oxford, July, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

Cynoglossum germanicum, Jacq. Wychword Forest, Oxon, June, 1884.—G. C. Druce.

Myosotis sylvatica, Hoffm. High Force Durham, S., July, 1881.—G. C. Druce.

M. arvensis, Hoffm., var. Hoy, Orkney Isles, August, 1886; and Reay, Caithness, July, 1888. On specimens from the Orkney Isles submitted to him, Prof. Lange wrote "Var. calycis lobis in statu fructifero erectis." The Caithness plant appears to be exactly similar, with the same deeply divided calyx and large corolla.—W. R. Linton. On the Caithness specimen Mr. J. G. Baker queries "Is not this *sylvatica*?" "The specimens sent to me are *arvensis*!"—Arthur Bennett. I should say my specimens are lax *arvensis*, but our *Myosotis* sadly want working. A plant referred to in 'Fl. Oxon.' has been called *M. cæspitosa*, *M. palustris*, *M. repens*, and var. *strigulosa*! Willdenow

described this as *M. arvensis*, in 1787, but he quotes *M. annua* of Mœnch as synonymous.—Ed.

Cuscuta Epithymum, Murray. Mortimer, Berkshire, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Verbascum Blattaria, L. Hort. Sprowston, 30th July, 1887.—E. F. Linton.

Linaria repens, Mill. Goring, Oxon, July, 1884.—G. C. Druce.

Mimulus guttatus, DC. Streamside by Reay Sandhills, Caithness, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill, It occurs also in West Ross, by Kintail, and is scarcely distinct from *M. luteus*, L.—Ed.

Euphrasia officinalis, L., var. Sandy meadow, Reay, Caithness, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

E. officinalis, L., var. Yeldersley, S. Derbyshire, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Mr. F. Townsend's remarks on these specimens will appear in next year's Report.

Bartsia alpina, L. Teesdale, S. Durham, July, 1881; and Ben Laoigh, Argyll, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Melampyrum pratense, L., var. *hians*, mihi. Abundant along the Findhorn, to the exclusion of the ordinary form, for seven or eight miles, Elgin, August, 1888. The flowers always of the same bright golden yellow colour, the tint of which I hoped to preserve, but they have terribly blackened in drying. I believe I saw the same variety (from the train), near Grantown, in Easterness.—G. C. Druce. I see in 'Fl. Salop,' Mr. Jorden is quoted for the record in the Forest of Wyre of varieties with orange and yellow flowers [of *M. pratense*], occupying distinct and extensive habitats.

M. pratense, L., form. Thickets near Dunbeath, Caithness, 25th July, 1888. This plant was so hairy in its upper parts that I took it, at first, for *M. ericetorum*. The hirsuteness, however, in my plant is much softer, and does not cover the stem and branches to the same extent as in *M. ericetorum*, Oliver. The Rev. W. R. Linton has come across the same hairy form as the Dunbeath plant, in Derbyshire.—E. F. Linton.

M. pratense, L., hispid form. Marsh, Boat of Garten, Easterness, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. "These northern forms are interesting, but neither is the var. *ericetorum*, D. Oliv., I believe."—C. C. Babington. Mr. D. Oliver describes his var. *ericetorum* as follows:—"Plant frequently *equally large* with *M. pratense*, and often coarser and stronger; flowers axillary, secund, in *approximate* or *subdistant* pairs; bracts varying from lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate to ovate, frequently (in large specimens generally) *with one, two, or three teeth*, directed forwards or divergent. *Entire plant more or less hispid* . . . . . leaves *lanceolate or linear-lanceolate*, under side reticulated; flower large; tube of corolla mostly, in the open flower, *straw-coloured or white* . . . . The pale or white tube of the corolla, although in itself trifling, is very general, and immediately attracts attention to the plant." Mr. Oliver observed no "specimens in the West of Ireland referable to typical *M pratense*, or in any way different from the plant just described." 'Phytologist,' 1852, p. 678. The plants sent by the Revs. E. F. and W. R. Linton are not identical

with my Roundstone specimens, which are more thickly covered with longer and stiffer hairs (so as to become almost asperous) than the Scotch plants. Messrs. Linton do not refer to the colour of the flower. In marshy ground, near the Boat of Garten, in Easterness, occurred plants with pale flowers, tube white and much hairier than the Caithness plants, which I am inclined to refer to var. *ericetorum*, although not absolutely identical with the Irish plant. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Johnston, when he described his *M. montanum*, said "the stem was hispid. Leaves hairy all over." Gaudin, in 'Fl. Helv.,' vol. iv., p. 122 (1829), describes a variety of *M. pratense* as "minor, foliis lanceolato-linearibus," and calls it var. *paludosa*. He gives Sturm's 'Fl. Germ.,' vol. i., fasc. 9, tab. 11, as a good figure of it. This must be very near Johnston's plant.—Ed.

Melampyrum sylvaticum L. Aberfeldy, Mid. Perth, August, 1888. —G. C. Druce.

Mentha alopecuroides, Hull. Harling to Larling, Norfolk, W., 3rd October, 1888. In a situation which cannot be said to be quite free from suspicion, as the mint grew in a damp corner of a field, near cottages. But, I think, in Norfolk this mint is taken from the marsh into the cottage garden (and there known as "Lamb's mint"), and then may become an outcast before losing any of its wildness. My locality was on the border of a very marshy district.—E. F. Linton. It is not included in 'Kirby Trimmer's Flora,' although given in 'Student's Flora' for Norfolk.—Ed. "In his very full account of the Norfolk mints in the supplement to his Norfolk Flora (1884), Mr. Trimmer gives nine stations for this mint. I myself have no doubt it is really a native of Norfolk in *some stations*."—Arthur Bennett.

M. pubescens, Willd. Hort., Croydon, 1888.—Arthur Bennett. "See l'Abbé Strail's note on this in last 'Report,' the same plant from the *same roots!*"—Arthur Bennett.

Mentha ———. Damp hollows in Ainsdale, and Freshfield Sandhills, W. Lancashire, September, 1881.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "Echantillon incomplet."—l'Abbé Strail.

M. gracilis, Sole (et Smith). Shotover, Oxford, September, 1888. —G. C. Druce. See 'Report,' 1887, p. 187, where the Abbé Strail identifies it with the *M. gracilis*, Sole (et Smith), dwelling especially on the subulate plumose calyx teeth, and lanceolate leaves, as the characters which distinguish it from *gentilis*. On seeing l'Abbé Strail's determination I sent fresh specimens to Mr. Baker, who writes "I feel pretty sure this is the wild original type of *cardiaca*, the variegated form of which is so common in gardens. I see *cardiaca* is recorded from Woodstock by Syme. We have a good many of Sole's Mints in the herbarium, but they are not named (by him) in accordance with the names in his book. It is very interesting."

It may be well, since there is a confusion in authority, to go thoroughly into this matter, and, as Sole's '*Menthæ*,' published in 1798, is rather an inaccessible book to many botanists, to give a précis of his views. *M. cardiaca* (of Smith) is figured and described as *M. gentilis*, M. floribus verticillatis, bracteis longis acuminatis sessilibus, caule erecto ramoso fusco; foliis oblongo

subpetiolatis serratis glabrioribus, nervis fuscis, staminibus corolla lanceolatis brevoribus; ocymi odore = *M. cardiaca*, Ger., p. 680, *M. gentilis*, Huds., p. 252. Sole, p. 35.

Mentha gracilis, Sole. M. floribus verticillatis, verticillis paucioribus ac minoribus, foliis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis serratis, subhirsutis, nervis albis pilosis, caule erecto piloso suffruticoso exalbido rubescente subramoso, ramulis brevibus erectis, staminibus corolla brevioribus; odore grato. The whirls of flowers are fewer and smaller than in [*cardiaca*], the leaves stand on footstalks, are of a long ovate pointed shape, a little hairy and serrated; the nerves are white; it has an agreeable aromatic minty smell. It differs from the foregoing in having no smell of Basil, and the floral leaves are broader and stand on footstalks, whereas in the former they are sessile and very narrow, merely bracteals, nor has it the least resemblance to spear mint, which [*cardiaca*] has, p. 38.

Smith, in Fl. Br., 622, 1800, and Eng. Fl., Vol. 3, 1824, groups true *gracilis*, *cardiaca*, and *pratensis* under the aggregate name of *gracilis*. The var. a. *gracilis*, Sole, "gaudet odore *M. viridis*" with a reference to the "M. verticillata glabra odore M. sativæ," in Herb. Sherard. Var. b., *M. pratensis*, Sole, "gaudet odore M. piperita," var. c., *M. cardiaca*, Gerard, "gaudet odore ocymum." With a reference to "M. verticill, odore ocymi," Morison's Hist. Ox. "The leaves accompanying the whirls in var. c. are very much smaller than the rest." Fortunately in the Sherard Herb. at Oxford the specimens referred to as Smith's var. *gracilis* are still preserved. One of them was collected by Dale (who gave the name quoted above), at Bocking. It has the name "gracilis Sm. Eng. Fl." written in pencil on the sheet. The other specimen, probably one of Rand's, from Stoke Newington, is labelled by Sibthorp *M. gentilis*, which it appears clearly allied to. These agree fairly well with Sole's description (which does not altogether match his plate), and with Smith's description. The plant in Morison's 'Hist. Ox.' referred to as *cardiaca* by Smith is also in existence at Oxford in Herb. Morison, and fairly well matches the Shotover plant, which widely differs from Smith's *gracilis* from Bocking, as will be seen from the following descriptions I have drawn up. *M. gracilis*, stem smooth, nearly simple; leaves smooth, light green, shortly stalked; floral leaves large, the upper two pairs without flowers; veins of leaves white; hairs on calyx, principally confined to margin, straight, and rather slender. It has the look of *sativa*. The Stoke Newington plant is not identical. The var. *cardiaca*, which agrees with our Shotover plant, may be thus characterised: leaves profusely glandular, with red veins, thicker in texture, often purplish in colour, gradually diminishing in size, until the upper bracts scarcely exceed the verticillasters; calyx covered with stiffer falcate hairs; stems repeatedly branched, thinly clothed with shaggy hairs. The plant has somewhat the aspect of *M. viridis*, of which it possesses the odour to a marked extent, in this respect only agreeing with Smith's *gracilis*. The Shotover plant we must therefore call *M. cardiaca* (Ger.), Baker. Having in mind the Sherardian specimen of *M. gracilis*, I should not be inclined to think that it has any connection with our *cardiaca* save

in its glabrous pedicels. It is closely allied to *M. gentilis*, L. (non Sm.) Our *cardiaca* suggests a hybrid of *M. rubra* and *M. viridis*. I believe I am right in assuming that the Abbé Strail considers that *M. gracilis*, Sm., and *M. cardiaca* are synonymous, but, probably, he has not had the opportunity of seeing Smith's specimens.—Ed.

Origanum megastachyum, Link. Amongst brambles under the walls of Carisbrooke Castle, 6th October, 1888. In a marshy meadow, growing in a dense patch at the upper end of the valley, Rowridge; also on the downs at Apesdown, Rowridge, and Bowcombe, 8th October, 1888. All in the Isle of Wight, where it is common, and where it passes insensibly into the typical form of *O. vulgare*. The bracts of the plant on the downs are of a rich maroon or dark chocolate colour; but the form which grows upon the hill which is crowned by Carisbrooke Castle has the spikes long and lax, and the bracts are of a light green shade, the uppermost ones being tipped with red. The Carisbrooke plant has the leaves attenuated at the base, not rounded as in the plant of the downs, and it is this character, along with the green bracts, which probably led to *Origanum virens*, Link et Hoff., being included in the 3rd edition of the 'London Catalogue,' as mentioned on page 263, Townsend's 'Flora of Hampshire.'—Charles Bailey. *O. vulgare*, L., var. *prismaticum*, Gaud.; passed without comment by l'Abbé Strail.—Ed.

Nepeta Cataria, Linn. On the crest of Bowcombe Down, Isle of Wight, 8th October, 1888. Confined to a very restricted area, pointed out to me by our former member, Mr. Frederick Stratton, and the only station in the Isle of Wight known to him. Mr. Townsend, however, gives other stations besides the above in his 'Flora,' p. 251.—Charles Bailey.

Stachys germanica, L. Witney, Oxon, July, 1885. Locality given in Johnson's 'Gerarde.'—G. C. Druce.

S. ambigua, Sm. Grasmere, Westmoreland, August, 1888.—H. E. Fox. Scarcely Smith's *ambigua*, but a hybrid rather nearer *palustris*.—Ed.

Galeopsis dubia, Leers. In a cornfield at Vodol Farm, near Bangor, 8th August, 1888.—J. E. Griffith. "Yes."—J. G. Baker.

Lamium intermedium, Fries. Boat of Garten, Easterness, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 96.

Ajuga pyramidalis, L. Berriedale, Caithness, 21st July, 1888.—W. R. Linton.

Plantago intermedia, Gilib. This plant grows plentifully upon the muddy shores of Knypersley Reservoir, where also several forms of *major* are to be seen, July, 1888.—W. H. Painter. "Yes."—J. G. Baker. Properly reduced to a variety of *P. major*, L.—Ed.

P. arenaria, Waldst. et Kit. Old gravel pit, Beckenham, Kent, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny.

Chenopodium polyspermum, L., var. *spicatum*, Moq. Tand. Albury, Oxon, 1885.—G. C. Druce.

C. pseudo-botryodes, Wats.? Newbiggin, Northumberland, August, 1887.—H. E. Fox. Is *C. glaucum*, L.—Ed.

Atriplex hastata, Huds., var.? *triangularis*? or is it the subspecies

deltoidea? A set of this species, sent on the chance of its being what is required by the Club. The seeds are of two kinds, larger brown, and smaller black, both smooth and shining, the latter more numerous. Old gravel pit, Beckenham, Kent, September, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. *Deltoidea*, Bab., with rather more hastate leaves than our Thames-side plant.—Ed. "Is *A. deltoidea*, Bab."—Arthur Bennett. New record for Vice-county 16.

Polygonum Aviculare, L., var. Brailsford, S. Derbyshire, October, 1888. The noticeable points of this plant are its truncate perianth segments, projecting fruit, narrow leaves with revolute edges.—W. R. Linton. "Is *arenastrum*, Jord."—J. G. Baker.

P. mite, Schrank. Oxford, July, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

P. maculatum, Dyer and Trim., var. *incanum*, Willd. and Sum., p.p. If not Willdenow's plant, an uncommon form of *maculatum*. The under surfaces of the leaves are nearly white. On clay soil, overlying gravel border of a field and roadside, Beckenham, Kent.—Eyre de Crespigny. Willdenow's *incanum* is generally quoted as a variety of *Persicaria*, which is all that the above plant is. It has nothing to do with *maculatum*.—Ed. "Surely not *maculatum*."—Arthur Bennett.

P. macülatum, Dyer and Trim. Oxford, August, 1887. See 'Fl. Oxfd.,' p. 256.—G. C. Druce. New County record.

Rumex scutatus, L. Old walls, near Settle, Yorks., Co. 64, 30th June, 1888.—R. F. and F. P. Thompson.

Urtica dioica, L. *angustifolia*, A. Blytt. Little Birch, Herefordshire, 12th August, 1888. I wish to state that the plant sent under this name grew under rather abnormal conditions in a bushy ditch, where it was much shaded by other herbage. The leaves in plants apparently from same roots varied greatly in width, and in the length of their petioles, the latter, however being always abnormally long.—Augustin Ley. "Yes," J. G. Baker. Also from Tachbrook, Warwickshire, July, 1888.—H. Bromwich. The Warwick specimens are useless for critical discrimination, as the lower leaves are absent. In Decandolle's 'Prodromus' Weddell gives under *U. dioica*, a var. *angustifolia*, Ledeb. Fl. Alt., p. 240, 1829–1833, Fl. Ross. 3, p. 637. "Caulibus elatis puberulis glabratisve sæpius inermibus, foliis ovato vel oblongo-lanceolatis lanceolatisve basi acutis aut rotundatis grosse et argute serratis v. subincisis utrinque at præsertim subtus scabriusculo-hispidis rarissimeque stimulosis, perigonio fructifero hispidulo," which was originally described as a species by Fischer, ex Hornemann Hort. reg. bot. Hafniensis, Supp. p. 107, 1819. Ledebour simply describes it as "foliis oblongo lanceolatis" in Fl. Ross., vol. iii., p. 637, 1846–51. Ledebour, therefore, has the prior claim to the use of the varietal name. In the 'Norge Flora,' p. 145, it is described as "uden Broeendhaar og med lange smale, lancetformede, ei ved grunden hjerle formede Blade," with a reference to 'Vegetationsforholdene ved Sognefjorden, 1869.' The Hereford specimens appear to belong to the var. *atrovirens*, Gren. et Godr., 'Fl. Fr.,' vol. iii., p. 108. "Feuilles ovales et même suborbiculaires inférieurement, à dents plus profondes, à pétiole plus long et presque

égal au limbe, à poils peu nombreux et plus gros, plus renflés à la base, ainsi que cela se voit aussi sur la tige; stipules plus larges = *U. atrovirens*, Requien. exs."—Ed. "Mr. Ley's plant is certainly not the var. of Blytt. It is almost identical with var. *subinermis*, Uechtritz, forma *tenuifolia*, differing only in the hairs of the stem being shorter than in type specimens of the plant of Uechtritz. Blytt, in his 'Om Vegetationsforholdene ved Sognefjorden,' p. 108, doubtfully refers his v. *angustifolia* to the var. b. *holosericea*, Hartm. These are different from Rev. A. Ley's plant. Mr. Bromwich's plant may be nearer Blytt's, but it is impossible to name such examples of critical plants. There is another form of *dioica* that I have not seen from Britain yet, *f. glabra*, Hartm.; this has leaves 4–6 inches long, by 1½–2 inches broad, without the petiole, pale green leaves, paler beneath, and with the veins whitish green, very conspicuous, and of very thin texture."—Arthur Bennett.

Urtica dioica, L., var. *parvifolia*. Canal-side, Oxford, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce. This appears to be the var. *microphylla*, Hausm., in Vocke et Angel, 'Flora Nordhaus,' but on referring to Hausmann's original description in 'Fl. von Tyrol,' 1852, it states that his plant is 6 or 7 feet high. It is not the *microphylla* of 'Baenitz herb.,' which appears to be a *lapsus calami* for *macrophylla*. Our variety is characterised by its small leaves and more branching habit, and is probably a starved form.—Ed. "The size named would not exclude it from Hausmann's plant. Mr. Druce's plant is really very like that of Hausmann, differing only by the sharper serration of the leaves. I see no other difference than this between it and an authentic specimen from Herr von Uechtritz of Hausmann's variety."—Arthur Bennett.

Betula verrucosa, Ehrh., var. Berriedale, Caithness, July, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "*B. odorata*, Beckst., var. *parvifolia*, (Wimm.), Regel."—Arthur Bennett. New record for Vice-county 109.

B. ——. W. alpine slopes, 1,500 feet, Ben Hope, Sutherland, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Salix alopecuroides, Tausch. (*fragilis* × *triandra*). St. Neots, Hunts, 17th May, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "In the absence of mature leaves, I can see nothing in this to separate it from *S. triandra*, L. It is not the same as a plant formerly gathered (in the same locality) by Mr. Linton, which has some claim to be considered *S. alopecuroides*, Tausch."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White.

S. triandra, L., var. Banks of the Wye, Foy, Herefordshire, 15th May, and 3rd August, 1888.—Augustin Ley. "Is *S. triandra*, L."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White.

S. triandra, L., ? *contorta*, Crowe. Larlingford, Norfolk, W., October, 1888.—E. F. Linton. "Is *S. triandra*, L."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White.

S. triandra, L.? *Hoffmanniana*. Thames-side, above Mortlake, Surrey.—Eyre de Crespigny. "Is *S. triandra*, L. The so-called varieties of this species cannot be retained."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White.

S. triandra, L., ♀ var. Thames-side, above Putney, Surrey, Sep-

tember, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. Also named on label *S. triandra*, L. ♀ var. ? *contorta*. The leaves are green on both sides, and the catkins paler, wanting, as do also the leaves, the yellow tinge of colour noticeable in the typical form; moreover the scales are pubescent, as in *undulata*, but in a less degree; and they are not nearly so silky; the young shoots are furrowed, as in Crowe's *contorta*. Is it *Trevirani*, Spr.? I have never met with any other form of *triandra* by the Thames-side but the above, and the hybrid *undulata*, which is frequent enough.—Eyre de Crespigny. "The young fruiting catkins are clearly *S. undulata*, Ehrh; the foliage is not so typical, the leaves tapering less than usual in my specimen; but the shoots supplied are weak, subsidiary branchlets, without a developed stipule."—E. F. Linton. "A mixture of specimens. The leaf specimens belong to *S. triandra*, L. The flowers to *S. lanceolata*, Sm. Too great care cannot be taken to make certain that leaves and flowers are taken from the same bush."—Dr. Buchanan-White. *S. lanceolata*, Sm., is a synonym, I believe, of *S. undulata*, Ehrh. —Ed.

Salix purpurea, L., var. Offord, Hunts, 28th April, 4th September, 1884.—W. R. Linton. Also from Swanbourne, Bucks, April, October, 1883.—W. R. Linton. "Are *S. purpurea*, L."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White. New record for Vice-county 31.

S. purpurea, L., var. Turvey, Bed., April, September, 1888.—W. R. Linton. Also Elstree, Middlesex, April, July, 1885.—"Are *S. rubra*, Huds., var. *purpureoides*, Gr. et Godr. *S. rubra* being a hybrid between *S. purpurea* and *S. viminalis*, frequently shows affinity with one rather than the other of its parents. These specimens exhibit greater resemblance to *S. purpurea* than to *S. viminalis*, but they are not such extreme forms as, *e.g.*, well developed *S. Forbyana*, which also belongs to the var. *purpureoides*."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White.

S. viminalis, L., var. *intricata*. I wish to answer the question asked by Dr. F. B. White in the 'Report' for 1887, p. 189. The smaller leaved specimen from Wilton was certainly gathered from the same bush as the larger.—Augustin Ley.

S. daphnoides, Vill. Hort. Sprowston.—E. F. Linton. "Yes."—Dr. F. Buchanan-White.

S. cinerea, L., f. *gynandra*, and f. *androgyna*. Holme Fen, Hunts., May, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "Monstrosities, probably of *S. cinerea*, but, in the absence of leaves, the species must remain a little uncertain."—Dr. F. Buchanan White.

S. aurita, L, f. *gynandra*. Shirley, Derbyshire, 11th May—5th June, 1888.—W. R. Linton. "A monstrosity, probably of *S. aurita*; but the leaves are too young. Monstrosities of the catkins occur in almost all willows, but are not worthy of being distinguished by name. Mature leaves as well as flowers should always be sent."—Dr. F. Buchanan White. New record for County 57.

S. sphacelata, Sm. Near Settle, Yorks., Co. 64, July, 1888.—W. H. Painter. I suggested to Dr. F. B. White that this was only an exstipulate form of *S. caprea* with more entire leaves. He remarks

"A not unusual form of *S. caprea*, L., but not *S. sphacelata*, Sm." Smith's description in 'Fl. Brit.' is "Salix foliis integerrimus ellipticis planis utrinque pubescentibus apice subsphacelatis, stipulis obsoletis, capsulis subulatis," giving as a synonym, *S. lanata*, in herb. Lightfoot (non Linn.). The leaves are described as "uncialia vel sesquiuncialia apice plerumque sphacelata, fusca. Amenta uncialia," which shows it to be a starved alpine form of *S. caprea*.—Ed.

Salix phylicifolia, L., v. *Davalliana* (Sm.). Dunbeath, Caithness, July, 1888. And var. *Borreriana* (Sm.). Lybster, Caithness.—W. R. Linton. "Are *S. phylicifolia*, L."—Dr. F. Buchanan White. I believe Dr. White is of opinion that the varieties of *phylicifolia* are not worthy of being retained.—Ed.

S. repens, L., b. *fusca*. In a boggy corner of Hayes Common, near Keston, Kent, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. Also heathy road side, Honiley, Warwickshire, May, September, 1888.—H. Bromwich. "*S. repens*. L. The varietal names in our lists of this and many other species must be abandoned."—Dr. F. Buchanan White.

Populus tremula, L., *glabra*, Syme. Wotton-under-Edge, West Glostershire, May—July, 1888. New record for West Gloucester. The specimens are taken from both barren and fertile plants. In vice Co. 34 this variety is far more abundant than *villosa*.—J. Walter White.

Juniperus nana, Willd. Ben Hope, Sutherland, at 2,000 feet and upwards, 20th July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Corallorhiza innata, R. Br. Rescobie, Forfar, July, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

Cephalanthera ensifolia, Rich. Chinnor, Oxford, July, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

C. pallens, Rich. Goring, Oxon, June, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

Orchis incarnata, L. Heyford, Oxon, May, 1888.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 23.

Iris fœtidissima, L., b. *citrina*, Syme. Rough high ground, behind Swanage, July, 1884. Now almost extinct there. In the earlier years it was much more widely spread, and more abundant. The colour, when growing, is a beautiful pale lemon.—Elizabeth Lomax. Beautiful specimens of a much desired plant. Its varietal name was originally given by Blomfield in 'Flora Vectensis,' and used by Syme in 'E. B.' without acknowledgment. It should be var. *citrina*, Blomfield.—Ed.

Allium Scorodoprasum, L. Mount Hasledon, Durham, July, 1887.—H. E. Fox.

A. oleraceum, L. Near Forres, Elgin. New County record, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Juncus. "Forma intermedia *J. compressi* et *J. Gerardi*."—Dr. Buchenau. Damp sands, near Berrow, North Somerset, 26th July, 1887.—J. Walter White. See 'Journ. Bot.,' February, 1889. Specimens equally difficult to refer to *compressus* or *Gerardi* are contained in the Dillenian herbarium collected "inter Greenwich et Woolwich."—Ed.

Juncus balticus, Willd. Sands of Barrie, Forfar, July, 1882. Near Forres, Elgin, August, 1888.—G. C. DRUCE.

J. supinus, Mœnch., form. Betty Hill, Sutherland, August, 1888, growing in two feet depth of water, and varying in consequence, as it seems commonly to do in such situations.—W. F. LINTON. "Near to var. *uliginosus*, Roth. But Buchenau does not admit any variety excepting our var. *Kochii*, Bab., the varying states which this species assumes, in common with, but to a greater extent than, several of the other species, being apparently induced by local circumstances, and not varieties properly speaking."—W. H. Beeby.

J. castaneus, Sm. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. DRUCE. New record for County 98.

J. triglumis, L. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. DRUCE.

J. capitatus, Weigel. Noirmont Point, Jersey, June, 1877. G. C. DRUCE.

Luzula erecta, Desf., var. *pallescens*, Hoppe. Sunninghill, Berks., June, 1884.—G. C. DRUCE.

Sparganium neglectum, Beeby. Field pit in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill Fort, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 11th October, 1888. Our new member, Captain Steuart, has sent me fruits from half a dozen other Isle of Wight stations, collected after I left the island, and all like the Golden Hill form.—CHARLES BAILEY. "This is *S. ramosum*, var. *microcarpum*, Neumann, MS., a form which will, I believe, be described in the forthcoming new edition of 'Hartmann's Flora.' This form is often mistaken for *neglectum*, to which, when the fruits of the latter are in a shrivelled or imperfect state, it bears some resemblance. Extended observations on this form convinced me long ago that it was a variety of *ramosum*, bearing very numerous fruits in each head, to which circumstance the modification in their shape seems to be due. I had intended to name it accordingly, but found that Dr. Neumann, who had gradually come to the same conclusion respecting the plant, had already done so."—W. H. Beeby.

Potamogeton natans, L. Knypersley Park, Staffordshire, September, 1888.—W. H. PAINTER. Sent as voucher, but as Mr. Bennett says, "the true plant, but sent to 'Ex. Club' and recorded in 1887."

P. polygonifolius, Pourr., submerged form. Long range, Killarney, August, 1888.—R. W. SCULLY. "It is impossible to come to any definite conclusion as to this plant with these specimens, as gathered, fruit or more perfect specimens must be waited for."—Arthur Bennett. See 'Journ. Bot.,' June, 1889, p. 183.

P. fluitans, Roth. Cultivated plant. Root from Ramsey, Hunts, Co. 31, 17th July, 1888.—ALFRED FRYER. (No. 1,124.) "In the 'Ex. Club Report' for 1884, I gave reasons why this plant should be considered and named as the *P. fluitans* of Roth. It seemed, so far as one could see, to be identical with that species. Since that time I have had some doubt as to whether our plant is so, or a hybrid. With much justice my friend Mr. Fryer asks, "may not Roth's plant be a hybrid?" (Against this must be urged that specimens of *fluitans* from the 'Florence herb.,' and ex herb. Alex. Braun, in my herbarium,

have ripe fruit.) I cannot call to mind any book in which the suggestion of hybridity is mentioned or expressed; but if this should be proved, it may well be that our plant is equally the plant of Roth, and having merely climatal or stational differences. I hesitate much to speak with any certainty on this, Mr. Fryer having had the opportunity of watching his specimens through all the stages of growth except fruiting. Mr. Fryer suggests that the major part of the specimens we get of continental *fluitans* are really only the upper part of the stem; and among a large series of *fluitans* from the area of the species, I have only two examples that have the submerged leaves to any extent, and two other examples named, at first, by Dr. Tiselius, *P. fluitans*, in 1881, but in 1885, referred by him to a probable cross "*P. natans* × *gramineus*," with very narrow leaves, and in abundance. As yet I have failed to see a specimen named by Roth (if such are in existence), but nothing so close to Roth's plant, as usually so considered, has ever before been found in Britain. Fruit must be patiently waited for; that it will come may be fairly considered as a safe suggestion. In one case, in the United States, fruit was procured thirty years after the species had first been discovered: and in the case of Smith's *P. lanceolatus*, an interval of eighty years occurred before a ripe fruit was seen."—Arthur Bennett.

Potamogeton fluitans, 'Roth.' I send a supply of this species from the Wey and Arun Canal, West Sussex, August, 1888, and Surrey, 19th August, 1888. For details as to different states assumed by this plant at different seasons Mr. Alfred Fryer's paper ('Journ. Bot.,' 1888, p. 273) should be consulted.—W. H. Beeby.

P. rufescens, Schrad., Muckross, Lower Lake, Killarney, June, 1888. R. W. Scully. "Is probably the large state named *maximus*, Röhling. A somewhat similar (though larger still) state occurs in Surrey."—Arthur Bennett.

P. nitens, Web., f. app. v. *curvifolius*, Hartm. Cahernane, Lower Lake, Killarney, August, 1888.—R. W. Scully. "This recedes from the typical *curvifolius*, Hartm., towards *curvifolius*, b. *longipedunculatus*, Detharding, in 'Consp. Plant Megapol.,' 1827, p. 15."—Arthur Bennett.

P. "*nitens*, Weber." Canal, near Frimley, Surrey, August, 1888.—Arthur Bennett.

P. varians, Morong. Ditch on Broker's Farm, Witcham, Meadland's Drove, Mepal, Cambridge, 30th June, 1888, (No, 1,099).—Alfred Fryer. New record for County 29. "These, or similar, specimens have been passed by Rev. Morong as his plant. Undoubtedly the American specimens are very near this; they differ, however, in the floating leaves being more tapered into the petiole, and the direction of the submerged leaves is more like those of *Zizii*, while Mr. Fryer's specimens have the submerged leaves more like *heterophyllus*. The stipules also, in Mr. Morong's specimens, are decidedly of a stronger form, and, with the base, more truncate than the English specimens. Mr. Morong, on his tickets, gives '*P. gramineus*, L., var. (?) *spathuliæformis*, Robbin's, in Gray's Man. ed. 5; *P. spathæformis*, Tuckerman, in Herb,' as synonyms; but I think Mr. Fryer doubts this somewhat."—Arthur Bennett.

Potamogeton coriaceus, Fryer; *P. lucens, coriaceus*, Nolte. Firtrey Hall Farm drain, Welches Dam, Cambridgeshire, 6th August, 1888 (No. 1,160).—Alfred Fryer. "Taking the plate in Reichenbach's 'Icones,' and a type specimen in Nolte's herbarium (Herb. Mus. Brit.), Mr. Fryer's specimens show the following differences, *i.e.* the leaves of the barren shoots in Nolte's pl. have shorter petioles and leaves than Mr. Fryer's specimens. The submerged leaves of the Cambridgeshire plant are also more gradually tapered and less undulate; but there is no doubt Mr. Fryer is correct in naming them as the plant of Nolte, and his specimens are the best representation of the plant, other than Nolte's own specimen's, I have yet seen."—Arthur Bennett.

P. Zizii, Roth, 1827. Long Drove, Pidley Fen, Hunts, 19th August, 1888.—Alfred Fryer. "*P. angustifolius*, Presl in Bertch et Presl, Rostlin, 1823, is probably *Zizii* (teste Fieber) but no specimens of Presl's plant are in the herbarium of the German University at Prague, or of the Czech University.—Arthur Bennett

P. zosterœfolius, Schum., Isis, Oxford, August, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

Zostera marina, L., var. *angustifolia*, Fries. Budle Water, Northumberland, August, 1887.—H. E. Fox.

Z. nana, Roth. Fenham Flats, Northumberland, August, 1887. —H. E. Fox.

Naias flexilis, Rostk. Rocky bottom of lake, near Roundstone, Co. Galway, 15th August, 1877.—S. A. Stewart.

Eriocaulon septangulare, With. Ballynahinch, Co. Galway, July, 1878.—G. C. Druce.

Scirpus fluitans, L. Farcet Fen Drove, Hunts.; new County record; 4th September, 1888.—Alfred Fryer.

S. maritimus, L., v. *compactus*, Koch. Canvey Island, Essex, 1888. If this be the variety required by the club, I may remark that, although scarce in the locality mentioned, I have seen it elsewhere. It seems confined to the marsh ditches in the flats, and does not occur, to my knowledge, by the riverside.—Eyre de Crespigny. The varietal name of *conglobatus*, Gray, in 'Nat. Arr.' precedes that of Koch, 1844, or Reichb. Although figured in Krock's 'Fl. Silesia,' it has no binomial name given it there.—Ed.

Schœnus ferrugineus, L. Loch Tummell, Perthshire, 16th August, 1888, ex herb.—J. H. A. Steuart. Coll. R. H. Meldrum.

Kobresia caricina, Willd. Ben Laoigh, Mid-Perth, August, 1888. I did not see it on the Argyll side of the hill.—G. C. Druce.

Carex rupestris, All. Corrie Ceander, S. Aberdeen, July, 1882. —G. C. Druce.

C. pauciflora, Lightf. Glen More, Easterness, August, 1888.— G. C. Druce.

C. incurva, Lightf Estuary of the Naver, Betty Hill, Sutherlandshire, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

C. disticha, Huds. Headington, Oxon, July, 1886.—G. C Druce.

C. axillaris, Good. Marcham, Berks, July, 1886.—G. C. Druce.

Carex lagopina, Wahl. = *C. approximata*, Hoppe, an earlier name; see 'Jour. Bot.,' June, 1889. Corrie Sneachda, Easterness, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 96.

C. acuta, L. Oxford, August, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

C. Buxbaumii, Wahl. Gravelly lake shore, Lough Neagh, near Troome, Antrim, June, 1886.—S. A. Stewart. *C. subulata*, Schum., Enum. Salle, 1801, and *C. polygama*, Schkuhr, appear to be earlier names.—Ed. "There is a still earlier name in Bailey's paper."—Arthur Bennett.

C. acuta, L. Eynsham, Oxon, July, 1886.—G. C. Druce.

C. aquatilis, L., var. *elatior*, Bab. Clova, Forfar, August, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

C. Goodenowii, J. Gay, var. *juncella* (Fries.). Otmoor, Oxon, July, 1886.—G. C. Druce.

C. limosa, L. Loch Mallachie, Easterness, August, 1887.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 96.

C. rariflora, Sm. White Water, Forfar, August, 1882.—G. C. Druce.

C. binervis, Sm. Near the bog, on black, turfy soil, Keston Common, Kent, 1888. Monstrosity; the ♀ spikelets crowded up under the terminal ♂, and partly sterile.—Eyre de Crespigny. "A very curious state, if *binervis*, reminding one of forms of *C. sempervirens* very much. I have never seen anything like the male spike glumes of Dr. Crespigny's plant in *binervis*. The growth of the plant is certainly very like *binervis*, Sm., but I should much like to have seen specimens gathered later. Is it a hybrid?"—Arthur Bennett.

C. xanthocarpa, Degl. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 98.

C. Œderi, auct. non Ehrh. Ross Links, Northumberland, August, 1886.—H. E. Fox.

C. saxatilis, L. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Setaria viridis, Beauv. Lakenheath, Suffolk, W., July, 1883.—G. C. Druce.

Spartina Townsendi, H. and J. Groves. Hythe, near Southampton, Hants, August, 1888.—W. Walter Reeves. "Yes, but very poor."—James Groves.

Alopecurus fulvus, Sm. Knypersley Reservoir, Staffordshire. Pointed out to me by Mr. J. W. White. A new County record, 18th July, 1888.—W. H. Painter.

A. geniculatus, L. Floating, glaucous form, with broad leaves, Wootton, Berks, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce. "Has no distinguishing name."—E. Hackel.

A. alpinus, Sm. Glen Ennich, Easterness, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. "A longer spiked form than usual. No variety."—E. Hackel.

Phleum alpinum, L. Whitewater Side, Forfar, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

P. pratense, L., var. *stoloniferum*, Bab. Damp place, Whitnash,

Warwickshire, July, 1888.—H. Bromwich. "*Genuinum*, at least not our *P. stoloniferum*, Host."—E. Hackel.

Agrostis canina, L., var. *mutica*, Doell. Lye Green, Claverdon, Warwickshire, July, 1888.—H. Bromwich. "Yes."—E. Hackel.

A. vulgaris, With, var. *pumila* (Linn.). Ben Lawers, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Polypogon monspeliensis, Desf., St. Sampson's, Guernsey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

Deyeuxia neglecta, Kunth. Loch Tay side, Mid-Perth, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. I gathered this plant in a small marsh in Strath Tay (the precise locality of which I advisedly withhold, since the plant was confined to a very limited area), and thought it to be the above plant, so at once sent a specimen to Mr. Arthur Bennett, who wired back to my query "Yes, or *borealis*." I submitted it to Professor Hackel, who names it "*Calamagrostis neglecta*, Gaertn., var. *elatior*, Hartm. in 'Anders. Skand. Vaxt.,' 2. p. 95, = *C. borealis*, Laestad." Nyman places *borealis* as a subspecies of *neglecta*. If placed as a variety in our lists it will be *D. neglecta*, Kunth, var. *borealis*, (Laestadius). It is on record for Finmark, Finland, West Bothnia, Greenland.—Ed.

D. neglecta, Kunth, var. *Hookeri* (Syme), sub *Calamagrostis*, A. B. Gravelly lake shore, Scawdy Island, Lough Neagh, Tyrone, June, 1870.—S. A. Stewart.

Weingaertneria canescens, Bernh. St. Ouen's, Jersey, June, 1887. —G. C. Druce.

Deschampsia alpina, Roem. et Schultz. Braeriach, Easterness, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

D. discolor, Roem. et Schult., sent as *D. setacea*. Canford Heath, Dorset, July, 1888.—T. R. Archer Briggs and W. Moyle Rogers. New record for County 9. Also from Carr bridge, Easterness, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Avena pratensis, L., var. *longifolia*, Parnell. Tachbrook, Warwickshire, July, 1888.—H. Bromwich. "A very slight variety."—E. Hackel.

Kœleria cristata, Pers., var. *arenaria*, Lej. Near Trefadog, Anglesey, July, 1888.—J. E. Griffith. "No. *K. cristata*, var. *gracilis*, forma *humilis* (*K. cristata*, var. *arenaria* = *K. albescens*, DC., differs by acute, not acuminate fertile glumes, &c)"—E. Hackel.

Catabrosa aquatica, Beauv. Marston, Oxon., July, 1888.—G. C. Druce.

Briza maxima, L., weed, in garden, Thorpe Hamlet, E. Norwich, June, 1888.—H. E. Geldart.

Poa alpina, L. Ben Laoigh, Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 98.

P. compressa, L., var. *pauciflora?* if not *subcompressa*. Roadside, on gravelly soil, Beckenham, Kent, September, 1888. I submit, with some considerable hesitation, some specimens of this variety, which I would venture to call *pauciflora*. It is perhaps only a starved form of *subcompressa*, but the number of florets in each spikelet does not apparently exceed three.—Eyre de Crespigny. "I think this has not

webbed florets, and is therefore not *subcompressa*."—C. C. Babington. "Is *P. compressa* (*genuina*), L."—E. Hackel. Not *P. subcompressa*, Parnell, as the florets are not webbed. Not *P. polynoda*, Parnell, as the knots are not above half the height of the plant. The florets vary from five to three. It is probably a starved form of type *P. compressa*, L. agg.—Ed.

Poa compressa, L., var. *polynoda* (Parnell). The presence of this grass in West Sussex is attested in 'Top. Bot.' by 'Borrer?' a record seemingly in need of the confirmation afforded by these specimens. The locality, rough pasture, south of Rudgwick, W. Sussex, is a piece of enclosed common, undrained and infertile, where the *Poa*, accompanied by few other grasses, grows thickly over four acres. If the var. *polynoda* is not to be entirely dropped, I think these plants should be so named, August, 1888.—J. Walter White. Parnell described *polynoda* as a species. Babington reduced it to a variety.—Ed. "I think it is *polynoda*."—C. C. Babington. "Is *compressa*, L. *genuina*."—E. Hackel.

P. compressa, L , luxuriant specimens. Potterspury, Northamptonshire, July, 1888.—G. C. Druce. "True *compressa*, L."—E. Hackel.

P. trivialis, L. b. *Kœleri* (DC.). Barningham, Suffolk, W., 24th June, 1888.—E. F. Linton. "*P. trivialis*, L. v. *Kœleri*, Syme! = *P. trivialis*, L., var. *glabra*, Doell, 'Rhein. Fl.' 92."—E. Hackel.

Glyceria plicata, Fr. Oxford, July, 1887. See 'Fl. Oxf.,' p. 349.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 23.

F. ovina, L., var. *paludosa*, Gaud. Sunninghill, Berks., July, 1887.—G. C. Druce.

F. sciuroides, Roth. Chazey Farm, Oxon, July, 1886.—G. C. Druce. "Yes,"—E. Hackel. A very luxuriant form.

F. fallax, Th. A shade form, with very long and almost capillary leaves.—If a good variety, it may be that known as *pseudo-rubra* on the continent—not by any means freely flowering. Shady hedge bank, near Chislehurst, Kent, August, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. "Is *F. rubra*, *genuina*, ad var. *fallax* vergens; but there were some short runners at the root of one of the stems."—E. Hackel.

F. rubra, L. var. *fallax*, Hack. Stow Wood, Oxon., June, 1887.—G. C. Druce. This appears to dispose of No. 1728 in London Catalogue, for, I suppose, it is Thuillier's plant, which Prof. Hackel thus describes, and reduces to a variety.

Lolium × ——. Riverside, South Stoke, Oxon and Berks., July, 1888.—G. C. Druce. Probably *loliacea*. "Is *Festuca elatior* × *Lolium perenne* = *F. elongata*, Ehrh., *F. loliacea*, Curtis."—E. Hackel.

Bromus erectus, Huds., var. *pubescens*, mihi. From two localities in Surrey; may not be infrequent. Foot of Reigate Hill, Surrey, July, 1888 [on note 1886 on label, which has also *subvillosus* on it].—Eyre de Crespigny. Parnell described a var. *hirsutus*, which is, I suppose, the same as Babington's var. *villosus*.—Ed. "Is *B. erectus*, Huds., var. *subvillosus*, Regel."—E. Hackel.

B. erectus, Huds. Riverside, Oxford, August, 1885.—G. C. Druce.

B. madritensis, L. St. Vincent's Rocks, Gloster, W., August, 1879.—G. C. Druce.

Bromus madritensis, L., var. *rigidus* (Roth). Portelet Isle, Jersey, June, 1888. Ex herb. J. H. A. STEUART and G. C. DRUCE.

B. racemosus, L. Pastures, Burnham, North Somerset, 10th June, 1888; and by Lawrence Weston, West Glo'ster, June, 1888. The comital details of the distribution in Britain of the *Serrafalcus* section of the genus *Bromus* given in 'Top. Bot.' are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. Not only is *B. commutatus* treated as an aggregate, and made to include *B. racemosus*; but the latter name, when mentioned, is confessedly used doubtfully, as having been applied to at least three allied grasses. Moreover, in his mention of *B. eu-racemosus*, Mr. Watson seems to have considered it an importation brought in with foreign seeds, and said that his own knowledge of it was limited to its rare occurrence in Surrey, where he had observed it only in fields of sown grasses, and casually about railway stations. Our experience in the West of England is markedly different. In West Gloster and North Somerset *B. eu-racemosus* occurs in perhaps the majority of pastures, and is nowhere more abundant than in the rich grazing district that borders the Bristol Channel, where ancient marshes have been reclaimed and protected from inundation. This land has never felt the plough. On some portions of it the grass under notice is more plentiful than any other, and, in my opinion, is undoubtedly native.—J. WALTER WHITE. "Yes, rightly named."—E. Hackel.

B. mollis, L. var. Chalky field, between Unwell Wood and Blewburton Camp, Berks., July, 1888.—G. C. DRUCE. The field in which it occurred was very barren, having had only a very scanty crop of barley the previous year, and was now lying fallow. This variety was the prevailing plant. In the country round, the var. *glabrescens* of *mollis* was a frequent corn field plant. After consulting various authors and herbaria I could find no similar variety, and was about to name it *aggregata*. (Persoon indeed had a var. *conglobatus*, but it did not agree with our plant.) I submitted some specimens to Prof. Hackel, who describes it as follows:—"*B. mollis*, L., var. *interrupta*, mihi (Hackel). Panicula brevi, interrupta, spiculis glomeratis, obovato ellipticis, gluma sterili superiore dimidiam spiculam æquante v. superante. Affinis *B. molli*, var. *conglomerato* Persoon 'Syn.,' i. 96, cujus panicula æqualiter compacta, spiculæ angustiores, villosiores." Prof. Hackel kindly offered to retain my suggested name, but I should have gladly given way to one whose researches in the *Graminaceæ* have been so thorough, and to whom this club is deeply indebted for his valued criticism, given ungrudgingly at a time when his monograph must have occupied so much of his time, even if his name had not been so much more descriptive than my own.—Ed.

B. commutatus, Schrad. Radcot, Oxon, July, 1886. This and *racemosus*, L., I hold to be truly native in Oxford and Berks.—G. C. DRUCE.

B. mollis, L., var. *glabrescens*, Coss. Blewburton Camp, Berks., June, 1888.—G. C. DRUCE. "*B. mollis*, L., *glabrescens*,"—E. Hackel.

Brachypodium sylvaticum, Roem. et Schult., var. *glabrescens*, Syme. Purley Downs, Surrey, 1888.—Eyre de Crespigny. Prof. Babington passes it as *B. sylvaticum*, without mentioning the varietal name. It has certainly less hairy glumes than the usual sylvestral and septal form.—Ed.

Agropyron repens, Beauv., var. *Leersianum*, Gray. Forest Hill, Oxon, June, 1887. The *Triticum barbatum* of Duval Jouve.—G. C. Druce.

Lolium perenne, L., var. *aristatum*. Old gravel pit, Beckenham, Kent, August, 1888. Monstrosity with a branched inflorescence.—Eyre de Crespigny. Not *L. perenne*, L.—Ed. "L. *multiflorum*, Lamk., var. *compositum*, 'Mut. Fl. Fr. F.' iv. p. 139 = *L. compositum*, Thuill."—E. Hackel.

A. pungens, Roem. et Schult. Whitstable, Kent, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce, teste E. Hackel; also from Eyre de Crespigny. "Yes."—Prof. Babington.

Hordeum maritimum, With. Ed. ii., 1787. Whitstable, Kent, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce. This name is clearly preceded by that of *H. marinum*, Huds.—Ed.

Elymus arenarius, L. Sandhills at estuary of River Naver, below Betty Hill, Sutherland, 25th July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

Athyrium Filix-fœmina, Roth, var. A narrow-leaved form, limestone quarry, Strathan, Sutherland, July, 1888.—J. Cosmo Melvill. "Yes."—J. G. Baker.

Cystopteris fragilis, Bernh., var. b. *dentata*, Hook? Loch Builg, Banff, 29th July, 1888.—H. D. Geldart.

C. montana, Bernh. Cliffs near Tyndrum, but in Argyll, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce. New record for County 98.

Lastrea dilatata, Presl., d. *collina*. High Raise, Cumberland, 2,500 feet, August, 1888.—H. E. Fox. "Is starved montane *dilatata*."—J. G. Baker.

Gymnogramme leptophylla, Desv. S. Lawrence, Jersey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.

Equisetum maximum, Lam., var. *serotinum*, Braun. Monreith, Wigton, August, 1882.—G. C. Druce. A form with the aestival stem, bearing the fertile spike.—Ed.

E. arvense, L., var. *alpestre*, Wahl. Clova table land, Forfar, August, 1882. In ed. vii. of L.C., placed under *E. pratense* (which did not prevent its being recorded as occurring in Britain), and omitted in ed. viii., yet I venture to think worth inserting in the next edition of L.C.—G. C. Druce.

E. pratense, Ehrh. Den of Lawers, Mid-Perth, August, 1888.—G. C. Druce and F. J. Hanbury.

E. sylvaticum, L., var. *capillare*, Hoffm. Aldermaston, Berks, September, 1888.—G. C. Druce. I am afraid (notwithstanding the different appearance of our plant) that this is only a shade form of *E. sylvaticum*, L. I saw it last year in the vice-counties 22, 88, 89, 92, 95, and 98.

Equisetum litorale, Kühl. Sand-covered bog, Bisley Common, Surrey, 1st July, 1888.—W. H. Beeby.

Isoetes echinospora, Dur. Near Meeting of Waters, Killarney, August, 1888.—R. W. Scully.

I. hystrix, Dur. L'Ancresse, Guernsey, June, 1877.—G. C. Druce.